THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

Vol. LX No. 16—E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

$1 per year in advance, $1.50 if not so paid

NAPANEE, ONTARIO, CANADA—TUESDAY, MARCH 15th, 1921.

DOXSEE & CO.

Millinery Openings

March 16th

and following days

The Leading Millinery House

1869 — 715 BRANCHES — 1920

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

THE BANK FOLLOWS A LIBERAL POLICY IN EXTENDING CREDIT TO FARMERS

If you are going to need a loan to buy seed or live stock, see the Manager of the nearest branch of the Royal Bank early about your requirements.

This is an invitation to call at the Royal Bank the next time you are in town.

CAPITAL AND RESERVE ....$ 40,268.20

TOTAL RESOURCES..... ....$600,000,000

LIVE STOCK

Loans to purchase Pure Bred Sires made to responsible farmers, at lowest current rates.

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA ESTD 1873

Small Beginnings

MANY a man has laid the foundation of wealth and prosperity, by starting a savings account with small sums early in life.

Even the saving of your twenty five cent pieces may start you on the road to a successful future.

A dollar will open an account for you in our Savings Department.

THE

STANDARD BANK OF CANADA 339

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits $5,360,537.09.

NAPANEE BRANCH

R. R. WHITE - - MANAGER

BRANCHES ALSO AT BELLEVILLE, BRIGHTON, CAMDEN EAST, DESERONTO, MARYSVILLE, NEWBURGH, PICTON, SELBY, TRENTON, KINGSTON AND MELROSE

PAINT

Spring is here. Brighten your premises with a coat of Paint. We have

WHITE LEAD, BOILED OIL, VARNISHES, AND STAINS

MAPLE LEAF READY-MIXED PAINT

FLOGLAZE FOR FLOORS

DAVY & ALLISON,

Next to Caton's.

Fish for Lent.

We have fresh Haddock, Salmon, White Fish, Oysters in glass jars, Finnan Haddie.

THE MARKET MEAT SHOP.

East End Barber Shop

Everything neat.; First class Workmen; Cigars, Tobacco. Give me a call.

J. N. Osborne.

SELBY.

A number attended the oyster supper given by the U. F. O.

The W. C. T. U. ladies had an open meeting on Wednesday night last.

Mr. and Mrs. Barnum returned home on Saturday.

A number gathered at the home of Mrs. J. Weese on Monday night last in honor of her birthday.

Miss Gladys Rikley is on the sick list at home.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Wood and children visited at F. Denison's.

The Mission Band are practising for their Easter concert.

Visitors: Mr. and Mrs. Paul at R. Paul's; Mr. and Mrs. J. Haycock at R. Martin's; Mrs. Conroy and daughter at L. Innis'; C. Gonu and children at F. S. Amen's; Mr. and Mrs. Weese at C. Arnold's; Mrs. Winter and Miss McCormick at T. Edgar's; Mr. and Mrs. G. McFarlane at M. Doidge's; F. Robinson at E. Robinson's.

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For strength and flavor "Daly's Good Tea" has no equal. For sale at WALLACE'S.

PLEASANT VALLEY.

Mr. and Mrs. Merle Sills and Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Smith took tea Wednesday at Rev. and Mrs. P. A. Scott's.

Mr. W. A. Davis and Miss Letha, Oshawa, visited a few days at Mr. Garfield Sills'.

Mrs. E. Smith and Truby arrived home on Monday from Bowmanville.

Mrs. F. Vandebogart and Miss Haggerty spent the week-end at Mrs. Ed. Boyle's, town.

Rev. W. P. Rogers called Monday to see Mrs. Mercy Pringle.

Miss W. Harrison spent the week-end with her friend, Miss Eileen Pringle.

A number from here attended the birthday party for Mrs. Miles Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Pringle entertained a few friends Friday evening.

Mrs. Jas. Cuthill spent a few days with her daughter, Mrs. Roy Robertson.

Mr. Fred Pringle is spending a few days at home.

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B. & H. English paint, known the world over, for sale at WALLACE'S.

COAL

I have a supply of choice, fresh mined

Hard Coal

CHAS. STEVENS

10-tf

EXECUTORS' NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the estate of Ellen Gollinger, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Chapter 121 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, Section 56, and Amending Acts, that all persons having any claims or demands against the estate of Ellen Gollinger, late of the village of Selby, in the County of Lennox and Addington, a married woman, deceased, who died on or about the 31st day of January, A.D., 1921, are required to deliver or send by post prepaid to T. B. German, Napanee, Ontario, Solicitor for William John Gollinger and Christopher Thompson, executors of the last will and testament of the said Ellen Gollinger, deceased, on or before the TWENTIETH DAY OF MARCH, A.D., 1921, their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptios, with full particulars of their claims or demands duly verified, and the nature of the security (if any) held by them.

And further take notice that after the said Twentieth day of March, A.D. 1921, the said executors may proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims or demands of which they shall then have received notice, and shall not be liable for the said assets, or any part thereof so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not have received notice at the time of the distribution thereof.

T. B. GERMAN,
Solicitor for the said Executors.

Dated this 14th day of Feb., 1921.
12-d

Wholesale and Retail

—Dealer in—

HAY, STRAW,

All kinds of Grain.

FLOUR, FEED.

All kinds of Field Seeds at Greatly Reduced Prices.

SEED CORN

Guaranteed Very Cheap.

Car of wire fencing and gates at specially reduced prices. See me first before selling or buying elsewhere.

FRED. A. PERRY,

Dundas Street,
NAPANEE, - ONTARIO.
Opposite Campbell House.

NAPANEE SCHOOL BOARD

Council Chamber,
Napanee, March 14th, 1921.

The Napanee Board of Education met in regular session on Monday evening, chairman Alpine Woods presiding.

Members present—Messrs. P. Gleeson, H. Daly, C. A. Wiseman, J. M. Thompson, S. R. Miller, J. W. Robinson, J. L. Boyes, G. A. Thompson and E. J. Pollard.

The minutes of the February session were read and confirmed.

Mr. J. E. Robinson appeared before the Board on behalf of the Chautauqua committee, asking the Board to close the public schools on Friday, June 24th, three days ahead of the usual closing.

Mr. Trenouth was heard in reference to the closing and stated that all the school excepting the Entrance Class would be through with the term's work and arrangements could be made for the Entrance class.

On motion the Board ordered the school closed on Friday, June 24th.

On motion Chief Barrett was appointed school attendance officer for 1921 at a salary of fifty dollars.

A communication from Mr. Ernest Walker, pointing out the difference of remuneration between caretakers of West Ward school and Collegiate Institute, and asking that his salary be adjusted accordingly.

On motion the communication was referred to the Property Committee to report at next meeting.

A circular letter from the Ontario Secondary School Teacher's Association, stating their aims and intentions in reference to salaries, was ordered filed.

An account of F. E. VanLuven, coal for Collegiate, $25.90, was ordered filed.

On motion the use of the West Ward school grounds was granted the Chautauqua.

Mr. McLean placed the matter of sending a delegation to the meeting of the Ontario Educational Association.

Mr. Trenouth reported in reference to some matters needing attention on West Ward school grounds.

The matter was referred to the Property Committee.

Principal Trenouth's report was read showing number on rolls in public schools, 447. Average attendance, 404.9, percentage of attendance 90.6.

On motion the management committee were requested to prepare a new teacher's contract and present same at next meeting of the Board.

Board adjourned.

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Another one cent sale at WALLACE'S. Watch for the date.

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CAMDEN EAST.

R. W. Longmore spent a couple of days in Toronto recently.

Miss Nellie Burgoyne, Kitchener, has returned home after visiting her brothers and sister.

Mrs. E. B. Switzer, Moscow, spent a few days with Mrs. Henderson and other friends.

Mrs. S. Brien spent a few days with friends in Kingston.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Amey and family at his father's, Mr. J. W. Amey's.

F. Coakwell and family spent Saturday last in Napanee.

Mrs. W. Loucks has returned home after spending the past six weeks in Lake City, Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Bolton have been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Bolton, Lapum West.

Max Gordanier, Elginburg, was in the village calling on friends.

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Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty and high grade Varnishes and Varnish Stains at WILSON'S Hardware.

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ROBLIN.

The W. M. S. met at the Methodist parsonage on Wednesday afternoon for a quilting.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Vine, Napanee, spent a couple of days with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. C. Kimmett.

Mr. Murnie Hartin, Port Robinson, visited relatives here for a few days last week.

Mr. Milne Hughes, Sask., is visiting relatives here.

Rev. Mr. Wilson was called to Lonsdale on Thursday to preach the funeral sermon of the late Mrs. Whiteman.

Mrs. Horace Paul spent a couple of days last week in Belleville.

Mr. Albert McCracken, Toronto, and Mr. Sam Wilson, Trenton, are visiting friends here.

Our school has opened again with Mrs. Homer Richmond at the helm until Miss Roberts returns from her home in Kingston, where her mother is seriously ill.

Miss Sadie Embury returned from Toronto after spending a few weeks there.

Mr. Clare Hayes, C.P.R. agent, has gone to Kaladar to work.

Miss Churchill, Bathurst, spent a few days last week with Mrs. W. Powers.

Mrs. N. McLaughlin is visiting at Mrs. Deshane's.

Miss Eva Young, Napanee, and Miss Irene Bradshaw, Selby, spent Sunday the guest of Miss Mary Kimmett.

Mr. W. Powers and his father motored to Kingston on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Bucknam called on Mr. and Mrs. Tom French on Sunday.

Large crowds are attending the revival meetings in the Standard church.

Choice paints, wall papers and general merchandise at D. H. Lasher's.

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You will find bargains in Rubber Goods and Thermos Bottles at Knight's up-to-date Pharmacy, Napanee.

PUBLIC SCHOOL EXAMS.

Class standing for January and February.

Names marked * absent for one or more examinations.

WEST WARD.

Jr. Primer—A Class—Kathleen McFarland, Florence McCabe, L. Walters, Margaret Walters, H. Savage, Gilbert Seymour, Marie Evans, Mary Kinnear, Burleigh Mills, Thelma Uens, Clarence Wilson, Joe Losee, Irene Currie, Mildred Graham.

B. Class—Ruth Wheeler, Mary Reddick, Marie Clarke, B. Davidson, Bobbie Miller, R. J. McIlwaine, Mary Powell, Elizabeth Taylor, Anson Foote, Marion Seymour.

C. Class—Clarence Walker, Jack Rennie, Mary Galbraith, K. Savage, Clara Dafoe, Violet Vincent, Helen Evans, Muriel Mott, Earl Richardson, M. Thompson.

D. Class—Gerald Brown, Kathleen Tendall, Minnie Rohey, Irene Garrison, Arthur Holder, Gerald Hughes, Hilda McGraw, Mildred Irish, Pansy Carr, Bernard Whitmarsh, Kenneth La Pointe, Leslie Babcock, Oonah Tendall, Schyler Thompson, James Bowen.

Sr. Primer—Class A—M. Stinson, Josephine Perry, Eileen Fox, June McDonald, Marian Wilson, Frances Fox, Ronald LeMaistre, Hazel Baker, Agnes Meyers.

Class B—John Baird, Ruth Babcock, Harry Moore, Mildred Richardson, Vincent Deshane, G. Brown.

Class C.—Bernard Johnston, Betty Gibbard, Jack Holder, C. Kinkley, Kathleen Storring, N. Johnston, Cecil Asselstine, M. Mills, Loretta McDonald, Ruby Fair, Ernie Wheeler, Harold Asselstine, Dannie Wheeler, Edith Dafoe, Mary Plumley, Bennett, Fair, Arlington McFarlane.

First Book—Jean McIlwaine, Mildred Smith, Doris Anderson, Helen Fretts, Dorothy Wilson, M. Exley, Grace Harrigan, Lewis Fretts, Roy Wilson, A. Thompson, Clarence Plumley, Hilda Frink, L. VanLuven, Eyvel Loucks, Albert Hayes, Stanley File, Mabel Kinnear, Billy Templeton, J. Graham, Margaret Bedore, Jake Uens, Bill Fair, *Harry Robinson, Jetta Thompson, Grace Richardson, J. Thompson, Orville Barrager, V. McDonald, Robert Fair, *Mildred Loucks, Earl Babcock, Gerald Pybus, Madeline Hughes, *Frona Foote, *Frances Manion, Arthur VanLuven, Harry Ford, *Martha Wheeler, *Earl Milligan, Earl Jennings, *Fred Sager, Charles Huffman, Leo McNeill, Neal McNeill.

SR. II—Edith [illegible], Jas. MacIntyre, Ethelbert Switzer, M. Kinkley, Eldon Edgar, Aldworth Daly, Jack Kellar, Jack Baker, O. Clute, James King, M. Thompson, Joe Thompson, *Fern Sylver, **Lester Boyes, **Frank Thompson, *Aletha Wagar.

JR. II—Percy Schryver, Russel Storms, Audrey Wilson, Durward Conway, Phoebe Ford, James Graham, Wilbur Miller, *Norma Hartman, *Arthur Frink, Borden Lewis, *Gordon MacGregor, F. Sampson, *James Moffat, *Clayto Mills, *Willie Garrison, *A. Fraser, *Lilly Davy, *Zettah Kellar, *John Wheeler, *L. Carr.

JR. II B—L. Baird, L. Black, J. Carr, D. Lucas, J. Black, G. McDonald, D. Huyck, C. Walters, A. Dean, J. Clark, B. Hartman, A. Foote, D. Clarke, *P. Denison, J. Plumley, *A. Cuddy, *V. Chase, *I. Allan.

SR. II—M. Gibbard, M. Daly, H. Nelson, J. Grange, *B. Powell, G. McCabe, E. Snider, G. Cooke, R. Wilson, D. Fenwick, N. Vandusen, E. Barrager, M. Frink and C. Walker, equal; M. Grass and G. Paul equal; V. Bush, *H. Wilson, N. Deshane, H. Walker, C. Pennell, *R. Vanalstine, A. Davis, R. Baker, *F. VanVolkenburg, *V. Burnard, E. Babcock.

JR. III—Harvey Foote, Ward Huffman, Leslie Kellar, Kepple Edgar, Donald Hawley, Lorne Uens, Gladys Markle, Walter Exley, Ruth Graham, Douglas Anderson, Jean McGraw, Jean Burgess, George Reid, Edith Hodgson, Pauline Card, Marion Sills and Arthur Grass, equal; Ernest Gibbard and Cecil Harrison, equal, Jessie Stevenson, Robert Wilson, Cecil Grass, Carmel Fretts, Edmund Way, Garfield Hearns, E. Smith, Glenn Rennie, K. Lewis, Marion Clark, Roy Pennell, Hazel Frink, Maurice Tierney, Loretta Walker, Harold Barrager, Muriel Garrison, Maurice Ungar and Walter Hughes equal, Mostyn Edgar, Gordon Babcock, Dave Stinson, Earl Pybus, Cameron Booth, Harold Barrett, Marguerite Thompson.

SR. II—R. Stevens, G. Hosey, C. Fraser and Hilda Daly equal, A. Asselstine, D. Richardson, and C. Baird equal, W. Midmer, C. Thompson, D. Caton, E. Mills, E. Switzer, K. Gleeson, H. Grange and H. Empey equal, F. Kinkley, A. Rogers, M. Harrington, W. Coates, E. Sweet, D. Lucas, O. Babcock, M. Johnson, G. Boyes, C. Taylor, *D. Johnson and E. Root equal, E. Harrison and F. Russell equal, *H. Benn, J. Normile, H. Thomson, G. Snider, *H. O'Neill, L. Cowling, H. Moore, T. Barrett, C. Deschene, *M. Cummings, *I. Card, *F. Wilson, *M. Vanalstine.

JR. IV—M. Corkill, M. Rogers, R. Black, Y. McGraw, A. Davy, R. Thompson, E. Knight, K. Robinson, A. Lewis, M. Stevens, D. Osborne, M. Garrison and C. Graham equal, T. McGraw, F. Ballard, A. Cavanaugh, H. Deline and T. Ham equal, G. McGee, B. Black, H. Lucas, T. Moffat, C. McDonald, DeV. Powell and M. Roblin equal, F. Knox, G. Smith, N. Graham, L. Graham, *D. Quick, *A. Wilson, G. McCabe, D. Scott, F. Bush, *M. Holmes, *A. Garrison, *B. Carr, *E. Stinson, *G. Jayne.

SR. IV—Hazel Davy, Gertrude Davern, Ralph Cowle, S. Woodcock, Lottie Sweet, Robert Frink, Rose Holmes, Margaret Way, G. File, Eileen McCormick, Alice

Continued on page 4.

BINDER TWINE

Mr. J. L. Haycock Before the Tariff Commission.

There is one article in which the farmers of Canada are solely interested, they being the only ones who use it. Viz, "Binder Twine."

At a meeting at Massey Hall, Toronto, on Nov. 19th, 1920, according to press reports, the Hon. A. Meighen, Premier of Canada, made the following statement re binder twine:

HALF-TRUTHS ARE MISLEADING.

The Hon. Arthur Meighen, speaking at Massey Hall declared that the binder twine industry of Canada had been wiped out through lack of protection. He stated: "Some years ago there were twenty-five binder twine industries in this country. With the removal of the protective tariff, nineteen went out of business, three were destroyed by fire and the remainder continued to make a living out of other cordage business."

If this statement means anything, it means that the government of Canada has been led to believe that the binder twine industry in Canada was destroyed by the removal of the duty on that article and the inference is that it is the intention of the Government to restore that duty. What are the facts?

Prior to the revision of the tariff by the Hon. Geo. E. Foster in 1895, there was a duty of 12½ per cent. on binder twine. In that revision the duty was reduced to 10 per cent. The duty remained at that figure until the passing of the "Fielding tariff" in 1897, when binder twine was placed on the free list, to become effective on January 1st, 1898.

About the year 1893 there were in Canada and in operation the following cordage and twine factories: The Stairs Bros. mill at Dartmouth, N.S.; The Connor Bros. mill at St. Johns, N.B.; Henderson Black's mill at St. John's, Que.; The Consumers Cordage Co. mill at Montreal, Que.; Bannerman Bros. mill at La Chute, Que.; Ferguson Bros. mill at Kingston, Ont.; Jas. Lockrie mill at Toronto, Ont., Thos. Mains & Son's mill at Hamilton, Ont.

At this time there was 12½ per cent. protection on binder twine. About this time an enterprising and wealthy American gentleman Mr. E. M. Fulton, of New York city, after making a study of the situation, decided to form a combine of the cordage and twine industry. In order to accomplish this, negotiations were entered into by him with all the mills then in operation, and as a result of these negotiations, contracts were made by which all of these mills were closed excepting the Stairs Bros. mill at Dartmouth, N. S., and the Consumers Cordage Co., Montreal.

The amounts paid to induce these mills to close their doors, varied from $1800.00 paid to Ferguson Bros. of Kingston, to $7000.00 paid to Bannerman Bros., of La Chute. Ferguson Bros. mill at Kingston was a small mill and only made counter and other commercial twines.

The total sum to be paid annually was estimated to be over $30,000.00. These contracts extended over a period of several years.

Under this merger then formed six of the eight mills then in operation were closed and have never turned a wheel since for the manufacture of binder twine.

Bear in mind this was done when there was protection for the industry, in fact, if it were not for the protection the combine would not have been formed. When it was formed it was known as "The Consumer's Cordage Co., Limited."

A company having been formed, a prospectus was issued promising enormous profits and large dividends, which the public was invited to participate in, by purchasing stock in the company and a large amount of stock was sold.

A copy of this Charter and prospectus of this Co. can be seen at the office of the Secretary of State, Ottawa.

When the combine obtained control of the industry the price of binder twine was increased about 50 per cent. Shortly after the formation of this company the Dominion Government was induced to buy some of the idle machinery in one of the closed mills and started the manufacture of binder twine in the Kingston penitentiary.

At about the same time the Ontario Government started the manufacture of twine in the Central prison at Toronto. In 1894 the organized farmers of Ontario, known as the "Patrons of Industry" formed a joint stock company, known as "The Farmers Binder Twine Co." and began the manufacture of binder twine at Bantford, Ont. It can be readily understood that under these circumstances, when the duty on binder twine was removed in 1878, when there was competition from both Government factories and the Farmer's Co., as well as from foreign twine, the combine, which was handicapped by the payment of large bonuses, to keep the mills closed, they were placed in an embarrasing position.

As an indication of the condition of the binder twine industry during the period from 1894 to 1900, the Farmers Binder Twine Co., which was not handicapped, never paid less than 10 per cent. dividends annually, and in the year 1901 they paid the enormous

Continued on page 5.

WALLACE'S, Prescription Druggists. Three graduates in attendance and three messengers for quick service.

Excels All

For Purity, Flavour and Aroma

"SALADA"

TEA 8716

If you have not tried it, send us a post card for a free sample, stating the price you now pay and if you use Black, Green or Mixed Tea. Address Salada, Toronto

Save Time and Avoid Work

Most farmers have sales notes due them at some time or other, but busy days make collections difficult.

Let us look after payments and credit collections to your account while you do your farming.

Allow us to do your banking, Consult the Manager. 786

THE DOMINION BANK

NAPANEE BRANCH, - - - - G. PATTEN CARR, Manager.

Sub-Agency at Roblin, open Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

From December 15th to April 15th, Roblin Sub-Agency open on Thursdays and Fridays.

To Head Your Herd

get a Pure Bred Bull from proven stock. As one successful Stockman said, "A Pure Bred Bull is more than half the herd, *but a scrub bull is mighty near all of it*". If you are anxious to improve your cattle, and wish to purchase a worthy sire to head your herd, come in and talk over the matter with the Manager.

154

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal. Established 1864.

NAPANEE BRANCH, . . C. H. ANDERSON, Manager.
YARKER, VERONA AND PARHAM BRANCHES, J. W. McCLYMONT, Manager.
TAMWORTH BRANCH, . . S. D. WHALEY, Manager.

MT. PLEASANT YORKSHIRES

Have some extra long type February pigs, bred from prize stock at Guelph and local fairs. Correspondence solicited.

Oak Ridge Donald 3-65494 for service.

H. L. PRINGLE,
Napanee.
16-d

NOTICE OF MEETING

THE COUNTY COUNCIL

of Lennox and Addington, pursuant to Statute, will meet at the Council Chamber, in the Court House, NAPANEE, on

TUESDAY, MARCH 15th, 1921,

at 2 p. m.

All accounts must be in the hands of the undersigned not later than Wednesday, Mar. 16th, in order that they may be considered.

W. G. WILSON,
County Clerk.

Dated March 4th, 1921.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of William Dorval Wilson.

Notice is hereby given that William Dorval Wilson, of the village of Yarker, in the township of Camden, in the county of Lennox and Addington, carrying on business as a grocer and general merchant at the said village of Yarker, has made an assignment under R.S.O. 1914, C. 134, of all his estate, credits and effects to George Douglas Hawley, sheriff of the County of Lennox and Addington, for the general benefit of his creditors.

A meeting of his creditors will be held at the office of Herrington, Warner and Grange in the town of Napanee, on Wednesday, the 23rd day of March, 1921, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, to receive a statement of affairs, to appoint inspectors and fix their remuneration and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

Creditors are requested to file their claims with the assignee, with the proofs and particulars thereof required by the said Act, proved by affidavit, on or before the day of such meeting.

And notice is further given, that after the 23rd day of April, 1921, the assignee will proceed to distribute the assets of the debtor amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall then have been given, and that he will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claim he shall not then have had notice.

G. D. HAWLEY, Sheriff,
Assignee.

Dated this 14th day of March, A. D., 1921.
16-b

"Muresco" your walls and ceilings. May be used satisfactorily over wall paper. A full line of colors at WILSON'S Hardware.

Don't spoil your paint job with poor materials. Will guarantee you genuine Elephant lead, pale boiled oil and pure turpentine, at right prices. WALLACE'S Drug Store.

J. M. SIMPSON,
Barrister-at-Law.

Law office over Hydro Electric Store,
Dundas St. Napanee, Ont.

BEVERLEY R. SIMPSON, B.A.
Barrister-at-Law.

57 Queen St., West
TORONTO

CAPABLE GIRL WANTED—Must be able to cook. Highest wages paid. Apply Box 49, Napanee.
14-b

WANTED—A smart girl for housework. Apply at once to MRS. ROY E. ROOT, Adelphi St.
13-tf

FARM FOR SALE—125 acres, good buildings, convenient to church, school and markets. Apply to U. M. WILSON, solicitor, Napanee, Ont.
42tf

FOR SALE—A number of houses and lots in town, and also a number of desirable farms. Apply to T. B. GERMAN.
42-tf

JERSEY COW FOR SALE—Fawn color, five years old, pure bred, milking, will come in later. ROBT. PERRY, R.M.D. N. 1, 'Phone 183-24, Napanee.

FOR SALE — Several yearling Shorthorn bulls, all registered. Also Swet Clover seed at $5.00 per bushel; Seed Barley at $1.25 per bus., free from foul seed. W. G. SCHELL, Bath, No. 2, 'Phone 153, ring 2-2.
15-d

NEW AUCTIONEER.

Having taken out a license for this County as Auctioneer, if you intend to sell out, just "touch the live wire" and let me handle your sale. Orders left at the Campbell House, Napanee or 'Phone at my expense to 10 ring 13, Adolphustown, will receive prompt attention. Usual terms.

HERBERT W. GALLAGHER
Dorland P. O.
11-3-m

EXECUTORS SALE.

Estate Ellen Gollinger, Deceased.

There will be sold by Public Auction, on Thursday, the 31st day of March, 1921, at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m., at the office of T. B. German, Barrister-at-Law, Napanee, Ont., the following lands: The north half of lot number seven (7) in the fifth concession of the Township of Camden, in the County of Lennox and Addington.

TERMS OF SALE—20 per cent. to be paid at the time of the sale and the balance within ten days thereafter. The purchase price to be paid to T. B. German, Solicitor for the Executors.

For further particulars apply to W. J. GOLLINGER, or CHRISTOPHER THOMPSON, Executors, or to T. B. GERMAN, Solicitor for Executors.

Dated March 3rd, 1921.
14-d

THERE IS ONLY ONE GENUINE ASPIRIN

Only Tablets with "Bayer Cross" are Aspirin—No others!

BAYER

If you don't see the "Bayer Cross" on the tablets, refuse them—they are not Aspirin at all.

Insist on genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" plainly stamped with the safety "Bayer Cross"—Aspirin prescribed by physicians for nineteen years and proved safe by millions for Headache, Toothache, Earache, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Colds, Neuritis, and Pain generally.

Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets—also larger "Bayer" packages. Made in Canada.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada), of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company, Ltd., will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

E. J. POLLARD.

Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 5c. per line for insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c. per line each insertion.

E. & J. HARDY & CO.

Advertising Contractors and News Correspondents

Fleet St., London, E.C., England.

A file of this paper can be seen free of charge by visitors to London, to whom advice gratis will be given, if required.

W. G. WILSON,
Barrister
Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Etc.
P. O. Box 620. Telephone No. 83
OFFICE—North Side Dundas St., Napanee, Ont.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE
Barristers, Etc.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATE

Office—Warner Block, Opposite Post Office.

T. B. GERMAN
Barrister and Solicitor

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES

OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street, Napanee
26m

R. A. LEONARD, M. D., C. P. S.
Physician Surgeon, Etc.

Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital
Office—North side of Dundas St., between West and Robert Sts., Napanee.

The Candy Store

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Perfume of Wood.

The Northwestern Indians nearly always made their totem poles out of Western red cedar, but this choice was probably due more to the fact that the wood is easy to work and extremely durable rather than to its fragrance. It may be taken as a very good general rule that woods that are scented are resistant to decay and insect attack, and have good cabinet qualities.

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Horrors of Ireland

OPINIONS concerning Ireland are to be had without trouble, and there has been no lack of despatches concerning assassinations, raids and reprisals. Pictures of just what the country looks like are not so common, and on that account we read with interest Maude Radford Warren, who writes in Colliers on "What They Are Saying in Ireland." We do not regard what they are saying in Ireland or what they are saying about Ireland as of the utmost importance, for people have been talking in and about Ireland for more than a century, and we cannot see that she has derived any benefit therefrom. But what Mrs. Warren saw in Ireland was a picture of horror quite equal to anything she saw in France and Belgium while the war was going on. She does not attempt to allocate the blame for conditions. She gives pictures of Sinn Fein murders and Black and Tan reprisals, equally shocking, for when a rifle shot robs a little child of its father and makes a broken-hearted widow what does it matter whether the little child had a Sinn Feiner or a policeman for protector? In Ireland it is the women and children who suffer the most.

The writer was in Ireland when it was in a state of tranquility and knew it well in happier days. She was acquainted with a little family named Malone in a village near the Irish Sea. Terence Malone was a constable, and the father of three little sons. His wife was not very strong, but as she said her husband was a saving kind of man she had little doubt that they would be able to put by the money so that the eldest could become a priest and the second a doctor. She had not decided on a career for the baby when her husband was shot down a short distance from his own door by some unknown Sinn Feiner. For months, as he had said, he never knew when he left the house to take his beat whether he would ever see his family again. He did not fear that any of the villagers would murder him, for there was hardly one for whom he had not done a good turn, but he feared some stranger might kill him on sight because of his uniform. So it happened, and the murderer escaped.

In the west of Ireland she knew another family named Quinn, thrifty farmers. One day Eileen Quinn was sitting by her door with a baby in her arms waiting for Malachy to come home when there suddenly appeared two military lorries, from which soldiers were firing, apparently at random. One shot struck Mrs. Quinn and killed her. The priest sent for the head constable and asked him to take the woman's deposition before she breathed her last. He refused. At any rate, it would have been impossible, in the opinion of the woman who told Mrs. Warren the story, to have secured a verdict against the man who fired the shot even if he could have been identified. The court decides in such circumstances that the bullet was fired as a precautionary measure, she says. Only the Sunday before the village priest had preached a sermon praising the local boys for not having joined in any of the attacks on policemen, and that night the police went down and thanked him.

Village after village is to be seen with houses gutted, and the unfortunate owners huddled by the half-dozen in the room of a more fortunate neighbor. Some of them in the districts which are most troubled dare not sleep in their houses at night, but lie under the hedges, where they think there is less danger of stopping a flying bullet. At dead of night flames redden the distant sky and the peope wonder, "Is it the Feiners burning the police barracks, or is it the Black and Tans burning the creamery?" If it is the former to-night it is likely to be the other to-morrow night, with the result that scores will be thrown out of employment, and more lives will be taken on one side to balance the losses of the other.

To find a neutral is difficult, and when one is found he will speak only in whispers. When you find a Sinn Feiner he will be eloquent over the horrible deeds of the Black and Tans, but will never mention the fact that the soldiers were ambushed in the place a few days before. The Black and Tans, similarly, will pass lightly over their reprisals, and will only show interest in the deeds which provoked them. Spies are everywhere, spies for the military and spies for the rebels. The former, it is said, point out the homes of known Sinn Feiners when reprisals are on foot, and the latter point out the military spies and have them shot in their beds. The Irish Celt is not as a rule a calculating person, and that is why he lunges lightly into civil war without a thought of the consequences to himself or to the wives and children. That he has any hope of eventually liberating Ireland from the well-known British yoke by his campaign of murder is to be doubted. It is upon his ignorance of any matters outside his own parish, his hatred of authority and his love of excitement that his leaders trade.

Industrious Fisherfolk.

Bretons are the most brave, hardy, and competent fisherfolk in the world. In the proper season, for instance, 6,000 men are engaged in cod fishing and 25,000 to 30,000 in sardine fishing. In addition, much trade is done in oysters, shrimps, tunny, mackerel, and lobsters, while in some years as much as $1,000,000 worth of seaweed has been collected, taken inland, and either spread on the land as a fertilizer, or dried and burnt to produce soda and iodine.

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COUNTRY HUMOR.

Stories Were Gathered In English Rural Districts.

The humor of the village worthy is often startling in its frankness.

Take, for instance, the story of the mission worker who met a dilapidated individual who said he was a "picker." Pressed for further particulars the man responded: "In the summer I picks peas and fruit; when autumn comes I picks hops; in the winter I picks pockets; and when I'm caught I picks oakum. I'm kept nice and warm during the cold months, and when the fine days come round once more I starts pea-picking again."

Mr. Arthur N. Savory, who tells these stories in his country reminiscences, "Grain and Chaff from an English Manor," relates the following story concerning a doctor who was attending a case at a farm-house, and was invited to join the family at dinner.

He was rather surprised to see a fore-quarter of lamb on the table. His host gave him an ample helping, and he had just made a beginning with it and the mint sauce, green peas, and new potatoes, when the farmer remarked:

"This 'un, you know, was a bit casualty, so we thought it better to make sure of 'un."

The doctor's appetite immediately failed. He had no wish to eat the flesh of an animal that had died of some mysterious disease.

A story for which the author does not vouch concerns an occasion when Tennyson, accompanied by a woman and child, attended a counties show. As the poet walked round he was followed by an ardent admirer anxious to catch any flights of poetic fancy that might fall from his lips. Time passed, and the poet showed no sign of inspiration until the party approached a refreshment tent; then to the woman he said, to the astonishment and disappointment of the admiring follower: "Just look after this child a minute while I go and get a glass of beer!"

Mr. Savory employed a bailiff, William Bell. One day he passed the vicar. "Halloa, Bell!" exclaimed the latter; "hard at work as usual; nothing like hard work, is there?"

"No, sir," said Bell. "I suppose that's why you chose a one-day-a-week-job."

Jarge was a prominent character among Mr. Savory's farm hands. "Going round the farm on his daughter's wedding day,' he writes, "I was surprised to find him at work. I asked him why he was not at the ceremony. 'Well,' he replied, 'I don't think much of weddings—the fittel (victuals) ain't good enough; give me a jolly good fu-ner-al!"

The daughter of the vicar of a Cumberland parish was calling on a woman whose husband had died a few days previously. Expressing her sympathy with the widow in her affliction, she spoke of the sadness of the circumstances. The widow thanked her visitor, and added: "You know, miss, we was to have killed a pig that week, but there, we couldn't 'ave 'em both about the same time!"

Referring to village cricket clubs, Mr. Savory tells a story of the late Dr. W. G. Grace. The great batsman, crossing Clifton Down, came upon some boys playing cricket. Three sticks represented the wickets, arranged so wide apart that the ball could pass through without disturbing them. Ever ready to help, Dr. Grace pointed out the fault and readjusted the sticks. And as he turned away he heard, "What does 'e know about it, I wonder?"

An Oxford undergraduate united the hind wings of a butterfly to the body and forewings of one of a different species, and thinking to puzzle Prof. Westwood, then the entomological authority at Oxford, asked him if he could tell him "what kind of a bug" it was.

"Yes," was the immediate reply; "a humbug!"

BIRDS AND ICE STORMS.

Feathered Creatures Find It Harder to Secure Winter Food.

Ice storms, if followed by protracted cold weather, seal up the food supplies of field and woodland and cause much hardship among the land birds and small mammals. The glassy mail upon tree trunk and bough makes it doubly difficult for the nuthatches, chickadees, and creepers to break into the cells of dormant insects; the congealed seed pods of flowers become partly inaccessible to the juncos and other finches, which must therefore go hungry in the midst of plenty; the ground, upon which the horned larks forage, is surfaced with an icy tiling, while the snowbanks are so firmly crusted over that they sometimes become the graves of bob whites and partridges that had sought their soft, mild shelter for a nap on a winter's night.

Nevertheless, when is nature more beautiful than when the woods are a crystal palace? During the first cold spell of an open winter a well-known naturalist enjoyed a morning tramp near the shore of one of the great lakes.

Ice had formed on the bay over night. At dawn of day rain had dropped from some warmer stratum of air, freezing as it reached the earth. The grass was covered with ice, each blade having become a transparent stub as brittle as a pipe-stem. The thick ice-trunks of dead weeds supported fronds of glassy beads, which grew smaller and smaller toward the tips of the twigs, and wherever a foot fell the vegetation crackled to destruction.

The whole covering of the country, from forest to meadow, had been made brittle, so that a shower of ice and shattered leaf and stem flew in all directions whenever the equilibrium was disturbed. The scarlet rose hips were glazed in frozen rain, and the cedars, heavily, coated on the windward side, all leaned toward the west. It seemed as if all nature was held in icy suspension and as if the wind from the sea was threatening to break her into frozen fragments.

A Notion Store.

At Boars Hill, near Oxford, England, there is a little notion store, which looks a little different from the usual country store, but the residents of the vicinity patronize it liberally. Most of the residents are literary personages and one is likely to encounter in the store any one of a number of prominent English writers. It is said on many occasions the poet laureate of England has been seen behind the counter waiting on customers and others visiting the place frequently are Mr. Masefield, Mr. Galsworthy and Sir Gilbert Murray.

ROYAL YEAST is now made in square cakes.

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Plan to Honor Animals That Helped to Win War Will Erect a Monument

LOVERS of animals will be glad to learn that a monument is to be reared in honor of the services rendered in the war by dogs, horses, pigeons and other servants of man. It may be that more than one will be erected, and the Royal Humane Society is promoting the movement as far as England is concerned. Of course, the building of a monument will not do the animals any good, because they will not understand it, but the idea is that it will do us good by making everybody who sees the monument pause and reflect for a moment on the great debt the Allies owe to their dumb friends, millions of whom were killed at the post of duty. To what extent these animals knew that they were helping their masters is a problem, of course, but there can be not the slightest doubt that the dogs, at least, which were used for carrying messages under fire, appreciated their danger and that only their fidelity urged them to take the risks. The dogs on trench duty, too, knew their friends from their enemies and the French dogs hated a Hun as bitterly as did their masters. Horses, too, are intelligent enough to know when they are exposed to danger, and hundreds of thousands of them were well trained enough to face this danger bravely.

In fact, if animals did not win the war, it would have been impossible to win it without them. Indeed, it is said that the failure of the German horse supply was a strong contributing factor to the final overthrow. To import horses was impossible for Germany and her associates. When her own supply and the supplies of Turkey, Austria and Bulgaria were exhausted there were no more horses to be had. Germany had a magnificent establishment when the war began, because for many years the German Government subsidized the breeding of thoroughbred horses, and paid huge sums for the best sires to be had in England. Hungary, too, was a great horse country, and when the German armies overran a great part of Russia they seized hundreds of thousands of horses. The Allies, on the other hand, had an inexhaustible supply to draw upon in the United States from the day war broke out, and imported also millions of mules, which for some purposes were even more valuable.

Thousands of elephants were used by the British on the eastern front to haul guns, and hundreds of them were killed. It is said that more than 120,000 camels were killed in the course of the war. Some campaigns were fought with elephants and camels almost the sole means of transport. Even gold fish were pressed into service, though we cannot give the gold fish credit for much patriotism. They were conscripts all. The little fish were used by the scientists to identify the character of the various German poison gasses. The method adopted was to put the gas-soaked helmets of the Allied soldiers into a tank containing gold fish. These clever little insects then absorbed the various chemicals into their own bodies, which were then dissected and the poisons discovered. Guinea pigs, white mice and other humble creatures were called upon to play similar roles at the hands of vivisectionists. Even reindeer took a part in the Russian campaign, but reindeer are not greatly honored, because of the unfortunate fact that they have not been able to avoid helping the Bolshevists.

Without the service of homing pigeons proper communication between headquarters and the front lines would have been impossible in many cases. Despite the most elaborate system of telephone, telegraph and heliograph there were times, thousands of them, when messages had to be sent by homing pigeons. Hundreds of thousands of them were used in the war. In the Battle of the Somme alone 5,000 were flown by the Allies, and through that inferno only two per cent. failed to win through. A homer, fastest flier of pigeons, capable in some circumstances of a speed of a mile a minute or even more, is a difficult mark for a rifleman, and when wires were destroyed and the distance to be covered too great or the path too dangerous for a man or a dog, the pigeons were sent through. Hundreds of them were decorated by the French Government during the war, and some of them to-day are entitled to wear the decoration of the Legion of Honor.

But for calculated bravery among animals the palm must be awarded to the dog. The Belgians have a breed of dog, as have the Germans, specially adapted for police work. The French used these dogs and the English employed strong terriers, like the Airdale. There are many instances of the devotion of a dog to his master saving the lives of hundreds of soldiers by carrying a timely warning. It happened often that a contingent of soldiers would be cut off by the enemy fire, and in this position discover information as to the location of batteries or other matters of vital importance to headquarters. Time and again these messages were sent back by trained dogs. Some of the veteran messengers were quite as conscious of their danger as human beings, and would take advantage of cover as cleverly as a panther stalking its prey.

Will Manufacture Wool.

Australia, which produces much of the wool of the world, is considering a program of building textile factories which would, it is hoped, be large enough in about ten years to use all wool grown in that country.

THE DEPTHS OF THE EARTH.

British Engineer Suggests New Vicinity of Exploration.

It is surprising how little we really know about the planet on which we live. We have examined its surface pretty thoroughly, but of what is beneath a thin outer crust we are almost wholly ignorant.

Volcanoes from time to time throw up great quantities of stuff out of the bowels of the earth. But there is no telling from what depth it comes; and at the present time there is a good deal of dispute among geologists as to whether this molten material is derived from localized pockets or from a fiery mass occupying the whole interior of the terrestrial globe.

There are even scientists so heretical as to query whether the core of the globe is hot. They think that perhaps it may be cold. Temperature, it is true, does rise as one descends into the earth, but conceivably this may indicate merely a hot zone beneath which it cools off.

An eminent British engineer has advocated the digging of a shaft twelve miles deep, which, he says, could be sunk in thirty years, at an expense of a few million dollars. He believes that the knowledge obtained would amply repay the investment.

As an engineering proposition the task would be attended with undeniable difficulties. The tremendous pressure in the depths might crush in the hole from the sides. But the main obstacle would be heat.

The deepest hole ever dug is a well, sunk for oil, near Fairmont, W. Va. It is six inches in diameter and nearly a mile and a half in depth. At that point it stopped, because a slide of rock choked it.

The temperature at the bottom of this hole is 168 3-5 degrees Fahrenheit, and the guess is that the boiling point of water would be reached at 10,000 feet. At a depth of thirty miles, it is surmised, rocks would be hot enough to be plastic like putty.

The earth has been weighed by astronomers, who say that it would just about balance an iron ball of equal size, if the two could be put on a pair of scales. There seems to be no other inference than that the interior of the planet is mainly composed of heavy metals.

But nobody positively knows, and it is not in the least likely that anybody will ever find out. The fact that some regions are highly volcanic—such as the Aleutian Islands, the Caribbean and the neighborhood of Java—while others, like Canada, are free of such disturbances has never been adequately explained.

We do know that under our feet are untold stores of energy. If only we could tap it there would be no more worry about the exhaustion of the world's fuel supply.

Southern Italy and its geographic neighborhood (including Sicily and other islands) is a typical volcanic region. In many places, where steam issues from the ground, the people trap it and put it to work.

Exploring the Ocean.

The British Government is contemplating the dispatch of a deep-sea exploring expedition which is expected to gather much valuable scientific information.

Most people imagine that the depths of the ocean have been pretty thoroughly explored, but this is very far from being true. As a matter of fact, only a very small fraction of the whole area, of deep-sea bottom has been surveyed. Attention is particularly called to a vast subaqueous region around the Falkland Islands and up as far as Montevideo, which is almost unknown, and which, having a depth of less than 100 fathoms, may offer opportunities for the development of lucrative fisheries.

The first deep-sea exploring expedition, that of the famous Challenger, was set on foot just fifty years ago. The ship left port in 1872, and ideas on the subject were in those days so primitive that there was dispute as to whether she should use wire or hempen rope for soundings. It took a whole day to make one sounding, or a single cast of the dredge for bringing up fishes and other animals.

Since then deep-sea sounding apparatus has been much improved by cable ships, and fishing gear has been greatly modified by steam trawlers which use dredges. Besides, an immense deal that is of value has been learned by oceanographic expeditions subsequent to that of the Challenger. Hence the new exploring vessel will start out with a prospect of accomplishing a very great deal of work of real importance.

A Terrible Shock.

A moving picture actor relates an amusing incident that happened during the filming of Rostand's "Chanticleer." This was done out of doors and one day while the actor was taking a stroll he came across a man seated by the roadside with his face buried in his hands, evidenty deeply distressed about something. Sympathetically he stopped and inquired what the trouble was. "I'll tell you," said the man. "I'm one of the patients at the sanatorium for bugs over yonder. Yesterday the doc said that I was well and could leave in a day or two, but what do you suppose I saw this morning? Roosters and hens six feet high and talking just like humans. That settles it! If I get away from this hole in ten years I shall be lucky."

Police Court Scenes

"YES, yer worship, I've been honestly robbed of three dollars," pleaded an applicant.

"Honestly robbed, my man? If you've been honestly robbed, you should scarcely come to a police court," returned the presiding magistrate.

"Do justice, yer worship, to the only wooden-legged cat in the world."

The speaker was a one-legged man who rejoiced in the alias of "Cat"—no one knew why, nor cared. He was a tall, handsome fellow, and in spite of his disability the most expect poacher in the vicinity.

For "Cat" to come to the court as a complainant it seemed very Gilbertian, for many times he had raided the coverts of the three magistrates who now listened to his artless tale.

The superintendent of police decided to cross-question "Cat" in a wary fashion. He began:

"I don't think, my man, that you could ever keep so great a sum as three dollars in your pocket."

"Oh, can't I! Well, I'll just tell ye, then. That three dollars was the price of ten rabbits which I—er—bought from a feller——"

"Cat" stopped, confused.

"No, then, out with it, 'Cat'!" exclaimed the superintendent.

"Well, I snared 'em on his honor's property, then, since ye must know, and I can't tell a lie!"

"His honor" was the presiding magistrate, who very properly determined at this point that he could not sit in judgment in such a complicated case.

"Cat" won the day, and walked out of the court a very proud man. Within a fortnight of this event he went round to collect for a new wooden leg, telling the magistrate and others a pitiful tale of how he had fallen downstairs and smashed up the old one. They subscribed a sufficient sum to replace the damaged item with something very much superior.

Two days afterwards "Cat" was hauled into court for assaulting a young policeman, and his story of the broken wooden leg was found to be of the fairy variety. Actually, it had gone to pieces over the poor policeman's anatomy.

It seemed that "Cat" had taken too freely of the fatal cup, and lay down in the main road to sleep off the effects. A friendly policeman tried to get him home, whereat "Cat" unscrewed his false limb and belabored the man in blue so heartily that the leg gave way.

A lady complained one day of being badly beaten by her better half. She raised a blush on the cheek of the worthy magistrate's clerk by asking him to corroborate her, saying:

"I was black and blue all over, wasn't I, Mr. Johnson?"

Mr. Johnson expressed his ignorance of the lady's condition, but the joke fastened on the worthy man, and the reporters gave it undue prominence.

A woman summoned for not sending her boy to school pleaded that he suffered from "discussion of the brain" from falling out of his go-cart when an infant.

Two wee boys were charged for stealing $50 from their father. It was stated that the elder boy—a lad of thirteen—had suggested to the younger that he should take the money.

"How was the money spent?" asked the magistrate.

"We went by train to the city, and we spent most of it there," came the reply from the elder boy.

"What did you spend it in?"

"We had ten ices each, and then we had fish and chips, and then we had our tea, and——"

"Wait a moment. What did you have for tea?" broke in the magistrate.

"Oh, we 'ad some tinned lobster, and fruit, and a few cakes, and we was so thirsty that when we came out of the restaurant we went and had some ginger-beer. Then we went to the pictures, and then we was so tired that we took a taxicab home."

An old lady of the roving persuasion was summoned for sleeping out under a hedge.

Her defence was original. She said: "And why shouldn't I sleep out in the pure air, your worship, same as the great folk do?"

"Who do you mean by the great folk, pray?" queried the magistrate.

"Yourself, of course. You sleep out."

"How do you know that, my good woman?"

"Because I slept in the hammock you generally sleep in in your garden."

And the magistrate remembered that a few nights since he had gone indoors as rain was expected. Inquiry showed that the old lady had actually occupied his worship's comfortable hammock.

What the magistrate said it not recorded.

"Flees In Father's Pants."

A Canadian millionaire had set his mind on his daughter marrying into the nobility. However, the young woman had other views, and had set her mind on her father's butler.

One day, having announced her decision to elope, she was locked in her bedroom; but the key was dropped on the lawn and discovered by the butler, who promptly released his lady-love.

"Now," he said, "we will turn the tables on your father," and advised the girl to don a pair of her father's trousers, etc., and escape in disguise. The following morning the papers came out with an enormous headline referring to the elopement as follows: "Flees in Father's Pants."

At Sea.

Two seamen were engaged in a heated argument as to the class of animal a hog belonged to. One of them declared it was a sheep, while the other was equally certain it was a pig. As they could not come to an agreement, one of them turned to an old salt who happened to be standing by.

"Here, Bill," he said, "you've knocked about a bit. What is a hog? Is it a pig or a sheep?"

Bill, after due consideration, said: "Well, to tell you the truth, I don't know much about poultry."

STOMACH IN ORDER! NO INDIGESTION, GAS, SOURNESS

"Pape's Diapepsin" has proven itself the surest relief for Indigestion, Gases, Flatulence, Heartburn, Sourness, Fermentation or Stomach Distress caused by acidity. A few tablets give almost immediate stomach relief and shortly the stomach is corrected so you can eat favorite foods without fear. Large case costs only few cents at drug store. Millions helped annually.

THE FRONTIER COLLEGE.

Splendid Work Done Among Men In Camps and Mines.

Fine Canadianising work is being done, and has been done, for the past twenty years by the Frontier College, as we are reminded by receiving Alfred Fitzpatrick's latest book, "The University in Overalls." Various writings by Mr. Fitzpatrick, especially his "Handbook for New Canadians, and "The University in Overalls" is quite as interesting and suggestive. The author is the principal of the Frontier College, whose general aim is to carry to men working in the mines, the fisheries, the lumber camps and in other places remote from educational centres the opportunities they otherwise would miss. This is done by sending out competent university graduates, who work side by side with the men in the daytime, and in the evening cajole them into a special tent, box car or shanty and carry on the process of education. From twenty years' experience Mr. Fitzpatrick has found that from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. of the men will welcome this opportunity to improve themselves, which is far higher percentage than obtains in the cities where similar education might be had at the night schools.

The big idea behind the Frontier College is that not only should the uneducated be taught, and the foreigner Canadianized, but that they should see the benefit of an education in the person of the instructor. The teachers are picked men. They must be able-bodied as well as able-minded. They must impress those among whom they work as good men with the peavy, the axe or whatever implement is held in most esteem. They must become leaders, or rather they must be naturally qualified for leadership. To send anaemic, undersized teachers to the frontier would never do, nor are the instructors permitted to take any soft job if a hard job is available. Having won the confidence of the men, they use their influence to induce them to attend the evening schools, where they are instructed all the way from the A B C's to the matriculation course.

These instructors are as a rule welcomed by the big lumber companies, construction companies and others employing gangs of men far from the centres of civilization. They are paid by these employers just like any of the other hands, and they are given an allowance of about a dollar and a half for each evening's instruction by the college. Their work is regularly inspected and checked, and those who are found not to measure up to the exacting requirements are let go. Up to the present time about 500 of these instructors have been employed at one time or another. The funds for carrying on the work are provided partly by contributions on the part of the corporations which realise the value to them in dollars and cents of improved education among their employes and partly by the various Provincial Governments. Few Government expenditures, we believe, show richer returns, and as time goes on the interest will be still greater as these former navvies begin to climb in the world.

No work is more important than that of Canadianizing the newcomer to this country. Mr. Fitzpatrick remarks that thirty years ago you might as well have looked for a needle in a haystack as for a foreigner in a frontier camp. Nowadays the bulk of these men are foreign born. In a camp of eighty you are likely to find eight nationalities. These men have to work hard with their hands every day, year in and year out. If they are to be educated the education must go to them. It was never before so important as now that these foreigners should be taught about our institutions. Never before were there so much Bolshevist and Socialist germs flying about. Never before were loose talkers and dishevelled thinkers so pestiferous. As Mr. Fitzpatrick says: "The principles of representative government are supreme. They are being secretly and openly assailed by insidious propaganda. Patriotism must be imparted. Free speech should not be crushed, but the loose talk of demagogues should not be matched with the trained thought of the schools."

"Demagogues of native and of foreign birth must be answered when they indulge in reckless talk, unfounded talk, and reckless half-truths," says Mr. Fitzpatrick. The instructor of the Frontier College is just the man to battle this propaganda, for not only has he the necessary information and the trained mind, but he is regarded by his fellows as a leader to be trusted. We wish the work of the Frontier College and its devoted principal every success.

Asiatic Eggs.

A train of twenty-five cars, loaded entirely with Japanese and Chinese eggs, left Vancouver, British Columbia, the other day, bound for New York. The train was made up of nine carloads sent over from Seattle to be attached to sixteen carloads of eggs from the steamer Empress of Russia. The eggs from Seattle were delivered by Japanese liners. The eggs, with the exception of 1,500 cases for London, England, and 1,000 cases for Montreal, were all consigned to New York. The shipment to the latter point consisted of approximately 17,500 cases of thirty and thirty-six dozen each, or about 6,500,000, more than an egg for breakfast for every man, woman and child in New York city.

Bravery Rewarded.

The bravery of Hugh Gallinger, of Montreal, a brakeman in the employ of the G.T.R., in rescuing a child from a burning building at the risk of his life, has been recognized by the presentation of the Royal Canadian Humane Society's bronze medal.

THE "FLU" Dare Not Return

The "Flu" will certainly get a warm reception this winter if it dares show its ugly head in our peaceful midst, for the people are confident now that they can deal it such a smashing blow it will never survive. In every village, town and city in Canada, families are fortifying themselves with the greatest "Flu" ammunition known to science—Buckley's Bronchitis Mixture. Colds, coughs, etc.—the advance guards of Flu—are met with withering fire, and relief from these troubles is sure every time. One hundred thousand Canadians are only too willing to testify to the great healing power this remedy contains. It has conquered coughs of 35 years' standing. It cannot fail to do for you what it has done for others. You have everything to gain and nothing to lose, as it is sold under a money-back guarantee to banish coughs, colds, bronchitis, bronchial asthma and prevent you from getting the "Flu." It is not a syrup, but a scientific mixture, 20 times stronger than any other cough cure. One dose gives instant relief. Price, 75 cents. Take no substitute. None genuine without my signature. Ask your druggist 17

SOLD IN NAPANEE BY
WALLACE'S DRUG STORE

Expense No Object.

The profiteer's wife called on a specialist to attend her husband, who complained of huskiness in his throat.

"I think I might paint the throat with nitrate of silver," said the doctor.

"Oh, doctor," said the devoted wife, "expense is no object; please use gold."

The Opal.

The opal shows its exquisite colors best when warm, and dealers aware of this peculiarity will hold an opal in the hand before showing it, in order to enhance its changing luster.

A LONG LIFE.

Some of the Changes Seen by the Late Joseph Mantell.

The death on Tuesday, February 1, of Toronto's oldest man removes the last of three centenarians about whom much had been written. Joseph Mantell was born near London, England, in 1810. Louis Bouvier, the second oldest citizen, died within a week of him, and "Grandma" Beaver passed away less than a year ago. Within the span of these lives, the world has seen progress such as has marked no other century.

When Mantell was born, electromagnetic action was unknown. The telegraph was in its infancy, inventors reaching out after the development of a principle which was but little understood. Gas, used for lighting purposes to a limited extent for some few years, was yet to be introduced generally throughout London. A manufactory or two had been warmed by steam, but the use of steam as a motive power was just being realized. A steamboat had appeared on the Hudson in 1807. Henry Bell's "Comet" steamed up the Clyde when Joseph Mantell was a toddler of two. The London Times achieved the triumph of printing by steam when he was four. Wedgwood, who is called the first photographer, was writing his papers for scientific journals. Daguerre, whose experiments marked a further advance, was still fourteen years in the future. Upright pianos were looked upon as a wonderful invention. The Battle of Waterloo was yet to be fought. When Joseph Mantell was five, less than 200,000 men engaged in what was then a world-shaking conflict.

Even in 1838, when Mantell came to Canada, the pioneer war steamers were being completed in England. The first mails were carried by rail in that year. The Royal William, a Canadian vessel, the first ship to steam all the way across the Atlantic, had made the voyage only five years earlier. There were, of course, no street railways in Canada. This country's first passenger railway, operated by a locomotive (the Champlain and St. Lawrence) antedated the arrival of Mantel by only one year. The hanging of Lount and Mathews is "ancient history" to the present generation, but it coincided with his coming. The first telegraph line in America (from Washington to Baltimore) was not to be operated until six years later. Mr. Mantell was a comparatively "old resident" —he had been here 28 years—when cable communication was established across the Atlantic.

The things which have come into common use even since he attained old age are such as to revolutionize the manner of living. The time which people spend nowadays in motor cars, in movie theatres, in listening to the phonograph or pianola, in telephoning, in riding on electric tramways—it was all spent in other ways when Mantall had reached the allotted span. The X-ray, the incandescent light, the vacuum sweeper, a thousand and one things which are so common to-day as to be taken as a matter of course, were all new when Mantell was old. It is little wonder that the aged folk of the present century have been a bit amazed at the pace of modern invention, a bit bemused at the onrush of life's complexities.

General Called Out.

Among the recent recruits for the French army is a man of 39, who served all through the war in the Canadian army and rose to be a brigadier-general. His name is Gen. Brutinel and though he is of French birth, he was taken to Canada while a child. In 1902, however, he went to France and served four years in the army as a volunteer.

On returning to Canada he neglected to register with his class and it is because of this that he was called to the colors with the present class. Last year, faithful to the call, he appeared at a depot in Paris of the Ninth Arrondishment with boys of twenty. When, however, the enrolling officer heard the general's step he arose and in the presence of the gaping recruits saluted.

Gen. Brutinel will not have to serve, and he has dined with Marshal Foch.

In 1914 Gen. Brutinel went to the French consul in a Canadian city and asked to be sent to join the French army. The consul advised him to join the Canadians, which he did, rising through all the grades and was made a Knight Commander of the Bath.

A Canadian Bulldog.

The Canadian-born English bulldog, "Roxton Mickey," belonging to Mr. J. Stroud, of Toronto, at the New Westminster Dog Show, Madison Gardens, New York, jumped on the show bench, spread his legs, bunched his shoulders, and said, "Let 'em all come." They all did come, and the judges of doggy beauty as epitomized in the English bulldog awarded the palm to Roxton Mickey. He carried off first prize in the limit class, the open class, breeders' class and winners' class; also two specials.

This is the first time that a Toronto dog, if not a Canadian-bred English bulldog, has ever been successful to this extent at the big American show. Usually the prize winner has been an imported English specimen.

An Old Sportswoman.

A huge timber wolf was recently shot near Cloud Bay, about twenty miles south of Fort William, by an old lady 84 years of age. Mrs. Isaac Tripp, as she was making her daily visit to her traps, which she keeps set all winter. Her hobby is fur trapping in the winter, changed to gardening in the summer.

WHEN YOU BUY A CAR
KEEP IT SUPPLIED
WITH THE PROPER SUNDRIES

A Non-Glare Lens at $1.25 per pair and others at Higher Prices.

Good Advice Regarding your Battery during winter.

Willard Service Station - GRAHAM'S GARAGE
Next Gibbard's Retail Furniture Store.

"Lest We Forget"

Once again the public generally, our regular advertisers, and all concerned, are asked to kindly note that

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS Will be Issued on Tuesday

All copy for advertising must be in our hands on Saturday of each week.

Correspondence and News Items should reach us not later than Monday morning.

The Napanee Express Printing House
John Street NAPANEE

PROTECTING OUR GAME

NEW SYSTEM ADOPTED IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Figures Indicate the Value of Fish as Well as Animals—Thirty-eight Men Are Now Being Employed to Devote All Their Time to Work of Protection and Better Results Are Expected.

THE new system for the protection of the fish and game of Ontario is well under way and getting good results. Under the old system 210 part-time overseers were employed, but the part-time system proved to be unsatisfactory, the remuneration being insufficient to warrant a man neglecting his principal means of livelihood. So 38 men are now being employed in their place to give their whole time to the work.

Until a few months ago the Department of Game and Fisheries was managed under the supervision of Hon. Mr. Biggs, the Minister of Public Works and Highways. Then it was shifted to Hon. Mr. Mills, the Minister of Mines. The executive head of the Department is the Deputy Minister of Game and Fisheries, Mr. D. McDonald, who has been with the Department for seven years.

Under the system now in vogue the province is divided into five districts, one called the headquarters division under the personal direction of the Deputy Minister, and the others numbered from one to four, and in charge of a district warden. The wardens receive $2,000 per year. The 38 overseers under them receive from $1,100 to $1,400. The four district officers are located in London, Ottawa, North Bay, and Fort William. Each has his own offices, stenographer, and the powers of a J.P. so far as enforcing the Game and Fisheries Act is concerned.

There are eight overseers in district 1, thirteen in district 2, seven in district 3, and eight in district 4, besides two more in the headquarters division.

Directed from Toronto are also four special patrol officers on land work and an equal number for work on water, each receiving from $1,200 to $1,400. In addition are three inspectors who keep the overseers on their toes. More special patrol men are engaged during the summer period, and 12 patrol boats, including two of steam and eight of gasoline, are used.

Members of the Legislature from the north say that the full-time system is producing much better results. What effect the system will have on the amount of money received in fines and the value of fish and game confiscated remains to be seen. Last year $12,000 was collected in fines from hunters, and $1,800 in fines from over-zealous fishermen. The furs seized realized $7,000, and the fish $600.

An interesting feature of the Department's work is the great care taken to protect the beaver and otter. These animals cannot be killed without a license, to trap costing $15, with which are given 10 coupons to the white trapper. These coupons have to be attached to the pelts, only one being required for a beaver skin and two for the otter. The Indian is allowed ten coupons without charge on presenting a certificate of his identity. The fur buyer or dealer has to surrender the coupons before the pelts can be tanned or exported and in exchange receives a tanning or export permit. He is also made a special issuer of royalty coupons which legalize the purchase of beaver and otter pelts taken by treaty Indians.

The protection of fish and game in Algonquin Park and Quetico Park in the Rainy River district is separate from the rest of the province, being under the control of the Crown Lands Department.

The province reaps a handsome profit from its game and fish, the expenditures of the Department last year being $185,000, and the total revenue, $370,000, or exactly double the outlay. Ten years ago the revenue from the fish was more than double that from game, but it is now $40,000 below. The Department is hatching out many times the number of fish formerly hatched, and urges that one or more suitable areas of considerable size be set apart as sanctuaries for game.

The total value of fish caught in Ontario water in 1918 is put at more than three million dollars, of which Lake Erie contributed one-third. Lake Superior came next with nearly $700,000 worth, and Lake Ontario followed with $355,000. The herring brought the largest return, or a total of nearly one million dollars; the trout being next with $669,000, and the whitefish third but little behind. The perch was valued at $121,000, the pickerel at $172,000, and the pike at $110,000. Engaged in the business were 125 tugs, 703 launches and 1,176 sailing or rowboats.

Good Neighbors.

Consul-General F. M. Ryder, at Vancouver, B.C., reports to his Government the astonishing fact that more than 250,000 tourists crossed the international border into Canada at Blaine, Wash., during 1920. Americans have been on friendly terms with their Canadian relatives for a great many years. During the past three or four years the friendly ardor —at least on the part of Americans —seems to have been greatly quickened. More and more, every month and every year, one has noted Americans packing up for a week-end in Canada, and possibly not getting back until the middle of the following week. The more we see of the Canadians on Canadian soil, very apparently, the better we like them.

It is encouraging to those who seek permanent international peace to note the increasing friendliness of the border peoples. It would, of course, be additionally encouraging if the Canadian visitors were coming over here in like droves; but, in any event, Americans are going to be sociable and friendly, whether or not they are given return visits. What ever our relations may be with the nations overseas, it is very apparent that we are going to get along nicely with the Canadian brethren. We are too close to be anything else than friends, and the boundary line is so trivial as to be almost unnoticeable. —Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

WHY THE LEAVES FALL.

Explanation of a Common Woodland Phenomena.

It is the poets who have taught us to regard the falling leaf as an emblem of decay and death.

"My way of life is fall'n into the sere, the yellow leaf," complains Macbeth, when he considers the wreckage of his life. "The sere, the yellow leaf," however, is not the useless thing that Shakespeare would have us believe. Whether it was caught by autumn gales and whirled far from its parent tree or gently born to earth by heavy dews, the process was but the prelude to new activities.

As the leaf lies upon the ground myriads of microbes seize upon it, and hasten its disintegration, says a scientific writer. What is of value is absorbed by the soil, and goes to form the nourishment of plant and tree that will blossom anew when spring returns. Here is no sadness or useless death, but a living process that makes for more life.

But what of the tree, shorn of its summer glory, and now stretching its gaunt arms towards an inhospitable sky? Why must the leaves fall? Nature is a wise mother, and makes no blunders with her children. In the early days of spring the mysterious sap, so full of life-giving properties, began to creep upward. Gradually it spread to every branch and every twig, till it finally reached the opened leaves. The food that had been held in solution had been already taken up by the tree, and the leaves received the moisture, not to keep, but to pass out into the air through the narrow openings in their upper and under surfaces.

But this supply of sap could not go on for ever. The source of supply would fail, the roots would become exhausted by their task, so there must come a pause. To leave the tree full of sap exposed to winter frosts would be to court disaster, for, as water freezes in the pipe and bursts it, so would the sap freeze in the branches and split them.

As the summer wanes, the tree begins to make ready for its annual rest. All that is of value in the leaf is withdrawn, and in the process the green coloring matter is changed to permit the formation of the gorgeous autumn tints. The sap sinks down through branch and stem, to be stored in the roots, and thus keeps the tree alive during the long winter days, when no nourishment is being taken from the ground.

The leaf is now no longer of any use in its original position, and the tree has already prepared for the inevitable separation. A double layer of cells called the separation layer, has been formed between the leaf stem and the branch, till at last it is complete, and the supply of sap effectually cut off. The leaf begins to dry and shrivel up, and the connection between leaf stem and branch is so weakened that the gentlest pressure brings about its fall. As it does so, the cell layer divides. One sheet of cells remains to heal the wound in the branch that would otherwise be left, while the other sheet flutters to earth attached to the leaf stem.

IDOL'S EVIL POWERS.

Strange Image Taken From Africa to England.

For the best part of a year visitors to the Philosophical Hall, Leeds, have kept a watchful eye on an African goddess, a little over a foot high, which gazes with unseeing eyes from a glass case.

Her body is erect, her hands are pressed on her hips, and all the while she looks straight to the front. Around her neck hangs a tiny string of colored beads. Across her chest is another string of beads, and around her waist is a string of the tiniest beads imaginable.

It is at these beads that visitors gaze, for superstition attaches to them.

"Her Ladyship" is very old. The cunning hand that carved her, the superstitious brain that invented her "influence," and the thousands of natives over whom she held sway have long since passed away. Only she remains, and her power remains with her. Her age is unknown.

In color she is a dark nigger-brown. She has been a respected personage in her own country—that is evidenced by the three strings of beads which ornament her. Had she been a common idol or fetish she would have been covered with offerings.

Before coming to England she was kept in a native village in Sierra Leone, on the West Coast of Africa. She was stolen from her dominions by an English officer during the war, and so much was she reverenced by the natives that for two hundred miles this officer was chased by her worshippers. He got safely away with the fetish and "Her Ladyship" found a home in England. Here her evil power soon made itself apparent.

Ill-luck was said to travel with her if she left her native home, and it did. There was a story that, should the beads on her body break, someone near to the owner at the time would die. One day the string round the neck snapped. The same day a relative of the owner died.

The string was repaired, and the owner got rid of "Her Ladyship." But wherever she went she took ill-luck with her, and finally she found a resting-place in the museum at the Philosophical Hall. There she has stood for some months, and for that time her influence has been at rest. Should the string of beads snap again —then it will be time to have her removed or sent back to her people.

She is a fascinating piece of workmanship, and in a case full of gruesome and curious exhibits stands out very prominently. Visitors to the museum fall in love with her. Perhaps it is the delicate carving or the beautiful craftsmanship; perhaps it is the power of enchantment she is reputed to possess. At first sight she is rather repellent; but then her spell begins to work, and it is only a tremendous effort that takes the looker-on away from the goddess of Sierra Leone.

Experimental Farms.

The Canadian Government through its Department of Agriculture, operates eighteen experimental farms, the main one being at Ottawa and the others in each province.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Facts About Mrs. Ralph Smith

MRS. MARY ELLEN RALPH SMITH was first elected a member (Independent) of the British Columbia Legislature during the fall of 1917, and took her seat in the Legislative Chamber in January, 1918. After dissolution of Parliament in October, 1920, she was re-elected senior member for the city of Vancouver (Liberal) on December 1, 1920, heading the polls by an overwhelming majority in the city of Vancouver and commanding more votes than were ever before polled in her constituency.

And, during less than three years, legislation has been enacted in the British Columbia Parliament, through the wisdom, common sense and fairness of Mrs. Smith's judgment, that has completely metamorphosed the legal standing of women and minors in British Columbia.

How came Mrs. Smith by such power?

If you ask her she quickly turns the conversation from herself to you, and evinces as great an interest in your welfare as you do in hers. She is a splendid listener, never interrupts, never contradicts, never argues, but nods assent when you make a point, laughs gleefully at your jokes and gives you the impression that she is thoroughly enjoying your chat with her, all of which is of comfort and inspiration to the interviewer. She forgets herself when meeting others, and, at once, they are the people of interest.

A little here and a little there, pieced together, have given me a glimpse of her growing-up. Back in Old England, in the lovely county of Devon, the Spear family had lived for generations. Mary Ellen's parents lived near Exeter and there she was born. There were only two children in the family, herself and a younger brother, and what was right for one was right for the other, there was never a distinction made because of sex. The Spears were of Anglican Church membership, but what was good was good, no matter under what denominational name it was practiced, and no narrowing influences were about when Mary and her brother expressed their thoughts in their own ways, and no hard and fast rules of "Do's" and "Don't" hampered their self expression. Example, rather than precept, was the unconscious rule of the Spear connection. Politics were always of interest, and the children might listen or not, as they pleased.

At four years old little Mary Spear made her first appearance in public. She sang from a platform at a concert. After that she was in everything that happened in her home countryplace where talent was needed for entertainment, and, through her schooldays she sang and acted and took part with others, loving the public part of her life so much that she "wanted to go on the stage." An opportunity came to her, during her early 'teens, when a singing and dramatic contest was held and she was allowed to take part. Judges came from London, from all big places—to listen and to decide, and, after it was over, Mary Ellen Spear was given the supreme joy of her life, when the judges approached and asked: "Would you like to go on the stage?"

Would her parents consent? They would not. Obedience was a broad example in the Spear family.

Then came a young man into her life: Ralph Smith, a student, studying for the Methodist ministry. The man who to Mary was the only man. The ministry was all right, but Mary Ellen Spear as a Methodist minister's wife was not to be thought of. Ralph Smith made his choice. They were married, and, with his business calling, Ralph Smith became a lay reader. His wife saw to it that he kept up the good work; she could do it if he couldn't—fine words from "the Good Old Book" had always been a joy to her, she had been well grounded in the scriptures, she made her own interpretations, and she loved them.

One day there came a great sickness to her husband. Physicians consulted and said he must go away from Northumberland where he was at home, where his family had lived for ages. "Either the South of Italy or the Pacific slope of North America" — and Mary decided without hesitation—"To the Pacific slope—I have always dreamed of living out there."

The Canadian Pacific Railway had just crossed the continent to the Pacific coast. Vancouver was born and had been named—that was all. Ralph and Mary Ellen Smith grew up with the city of Vancouver. It was Ralph Smith to whom honors came: his wife rejoiced in him, in them, and what life was to him it became to her. Ralph Smith entered politics in British Columbia. Together he and his wife studied the political history of the province, gained knowledge of the resources, the geography, the roads — and, more than all perhaps, the conditions under which people lived.

First the British Columbia Parliament, then a member for Vancouver in the Dominion House at Ottawa, defeated upon the tariff question, but elected once more to the Provincial House of British Columbia, and honored with a portfolio as Minister of Finance—such was the career of Mr. Ralph Smith. He saw his family grow. Some of them married, and he played with grandchildren before his sudden call came. He passed on, a man admired and loved. And his wife, Mary Ellen, stepped into the vacancy he had left in the Legislature of British Columbia and carried on.

TOO ILL TO GO TO SCHOOL

Mother Tells how Daughter was Made Well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Cobourg, Ont.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me for my daughter. She had trouble every month which left her in a weak and nervous condition with weak back and pain in her right side. She had those troubles for three years and frequently was unable to attend school. She has become regular and feels much better since she began taking the Vegetable Compound and attends school regularly. She is gaining steadily and I have no hesitancy in recommending Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Lydia E. Pinkham's Blood Medicine."—Mrs. John Toms, Ball St., Cobourg, Ont.

Standing all day, or sitting in cramped positions, young girls contract deranged conditions, and develop headaches, backache, irregularities, nervousness and bearing-down pains, all of which are symptoms of woman's ills. Every mother who has a daughter suffering from such symptoms should give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial.

Saving the Flamingo.

Assurance that the flamingo, bird of beauty and mystery, will escape extinction is contained in a letter from H. E. W. Grant, Colonial Governor of the Bahamas, which says:

"You will be glad to hear that an order in council has been passed giving complete protection to the flamingo. This glory of our marshes owes your expedition a debt of gratitude."

The action of the Bahamas Council was taken following an expedition, which trailed the flamingo, the most beautiful of the world's larger birds, to its last stand, took motion pictures of the timerous birds, brought about a realization of how near they were to becoming extinct in the new world through annihilation by native sponge fishermen, who hunted them down for food purposes at the nesting and molting season.

The first naturalist to locate and study the gorgeous flamingo was Dr. Frank M. Chapman in 1901, when he estimated that some 20,000 flamingoes were to be found on one of the little known islands of the Bahamas group. Since then it is believed that fully two-thirds of the colonies have perished.

Another recent expedition gathered much valuable scientific material, not only concerning the life habits of the flamingo, but of other rare birds and fish of the Bahamas. The isolation of the flamingo may be sensed from the fact that the party were the first white men to land at Mangrove Key in seven years. Mangrove Key is a small hamlet presided over by a crown commissioner, who is the only visible sign of British authority to be found on an island ninety miles long and forty wide. Because of this isolation many of the little known "out islands" of the Bahamas, only now and then visited by the sponge fishers, have preserved primitive conditions that hold secrets of high value of the naturalist.

Kimono Still Fashionable.

Throughout the history of Japanese feminine dress the graceful lines of the kimono have prevailed almost unchanged.

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THE PRESS
PUBLICITY

The Point of Contact.

The merchant who is alive to his opportunities will keep in constant touch with his customers, and with others whom he hopes will become his customers. He will keep them informed of the arrivals of new goods, the prevailing tastes or fashions, the latest improvements in things to eat or to wear, or to make housework easier.

And the point of contact is advertising. To advertise intelligently, is an evidence of progressiveness. It is safe to conclude that you will receive the best service and best value from the merchant who seeks your patronage by modern methods.

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Wilson's Hardware Store

Dairy Supplies

Milk Pails, Milk Pans,
Milk Cans, Strainer Pails,
Cream Pails,
Cream Separators.

Sap Supplies

Buckets, Spiles, and Pans.

A complete line now in stock.

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'Phone 138

MILLIONS IN PROFITS

are being paid to the shareholders of Northern Ontario's Gold Mines.

Are you getting your share?

The experience gained in fifteen years of active connection with these mines will help you to participate in these splendid profits.

Complete information on Request

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Grange Block, John Street,
Strictly Private and Confidential.

DR. J. B. WILLOUGHBY

has been appointed Medical Representative of the Department of Soldier's Civil Re-establishments for the Napanee District. Cases eligible for treatment by above department should call on Dr. Willoughby.

J. L. MELVILLE,
Director of Administration
for Eastern Ontario.
16-b

Smoke your meat the new way! "Essence of Smoke" gives a delicious flavor and is so easy to use. Directions with each bottle. At WALLACE'S.

For Sale.

All kinds of secondhand Furniture. Military Boots and Clothing for men, women and children.

SEYMOUR LINDSAY,
Water Street, one block north of Light's Lumber Yard.
12-c-p

Notice to Public.

In case you harbor any fear as to your sale being my first one, don't worry as I will have an experienced man at my elbow "if needed." List that sale with me for best results. Orders and attention at Campbell House, Napanee.

H. W. GALLAGHAR,
The People's Auctioneer.
Adolphustown.
'Phone 10, ring 1-3.

MAN GIVES WIFE GLYCERINE MIXTURE

She had stomach trouble for years. After giving her simple buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., as mixed in Adler-i-ka, her husband says: "My wife feels fine now and has gained in weight. It is wonderful stomach medicine." Adler-i-ka acts on BOTH upper and lower bowel, removing foul matter which poisoned stomach and which you never thought was in your system. EXCELLENT for gas on the stomach or chronic constipation. Guards against appendicitis. The impurities it brings out will surprise you. Wallace's Drug Store, Ltd.

If you feel that you have the grippe coming on, don't wait, but get some capsules at Knight's. They knock it instantly.

Oranges! Oranges!

California Seedless, Navel Oranges, sweet and juicy, by the peck at FRANK H. PERRY'S. 13-a

For Your Furs.

Better than Moth Balls and not disagreeable to use "Red Cedar Flakes", 25c. a large package, at WALLACE'S.

Postponed Sale.

On Thursday, March 17th, 1921, S. W. Clark will sell by public auction for Dr. G. Harold Ward, on lot 23, in the 6th con. of Adolphustown, at Casey's Point, at 1 o'clock, team work horses, farm machinery, wagons, harness, sleigh, scales, milk can, tractor pulley, hay tedder, horse blankets, tractor, tractor plow, etc. Usual terms. 16-a

Shooting.

The boys of the N.C.I. Cadet Corps shot their first match of the Canadian Rifle League Miniature Range Competition on Saturday morning. Following is the score:

Hambly, John	88
Rogers, R.	84
Maybee, G.	82
Wheeler, L.	81
Perry, H.	79
Judson, Wm.	79
Scott, D.	76
Perry, W.	73
Smith, Everett	73
	715

Average 79.5 per cent.

E. L. FIELDING, Lt.,
Cadet Instructor.

Stewart power Horse Clippers, Newmarket hand clippers. DAVY & ALLISON. 15-b

Two or More Things Every Farmer Should do.

If you have an auto top or buggy top needing repairs take it to the **M. B. MILLS CO.**, and get it done right away, NOW, before the spring rush. Also if you want CUSTOM HATCHING or BABY CHICKS place your order NOW, as our order book is filling fast. Eleven incubators in commission, five hatches off already. Bring us all your surplus hens and chicks any day and get top prices. And lastly remember that we are selling all kinds of PLOW SHARES AT A REDUCTION from last year's prices. Come to us for breeding cockerels.

The M. B. MILLS CO.,
Foot of John Street.
'Phones: Residence, 298, shop 103. 16-d

Appreciation.

~~To one~~ and all of the citizens of Roblin and the surrounding community: We take great pleasure in thanking you, one and all, for the cordial way we have been received, by which we feel we can settle down and enjoy ourselves in your midst. We will assure you that we will endeavor to repay your kindness in the way of furnishing you with the right goods at the right price, as goods bought right are already sold, so we have everything marked down so low you will wonder where we got the goods. We carry ready-made clothing, bots and shoes, all kinds of rubbers, dry goods and groceries, also hardware, flour and feed, varnishes and paints and patent medicines. Bring us your produce, we pay cash for them. Call and see us, as we will be pleased to make your acquaintance.

Yours sincerely,
E. J. BUCKNAM.

Varnish your floors, linoleums and furniture with "Copalline". It stands water best, dries hard and with a good gloss, and does not darken floors. For sale in Napanee only at WALLACE'S.

Basketball.

On Monday last a double-header was staged. The first game was better than the score might indicate and it was hard work from start to finish for the 3B boys. At the end of the first period the score was 2-7 for 3B. In the last, every man on 3B team starred and the final reading was 3B, 25; 3A, 9. Then 3A took a game from 1B by 13-7. Jack Stewart again put himself in first place in shooting, scoring five times from the field. On Wednesday, the fastest and closest game of the season was started, but there are four more minutes to be played because of an injury to the captain of the Omnia Summa's. 3A were in great form and never let up all through the game. The first period ended 13-12, 3A having the edge. In the second period 3A brought their score up by putting in nearly every free throw. When the game was called, 3A still had the edge 23-20, but Upper School promises them a hard four minutes to end the game on Tuesday night. Standing:

Team	W	L	F	A	Games yet to play
II	3	0	116	45	2
U.S.	1	0	11	8	4
3B	1	1	33	20	3
1B	1	2	56	62	2
3A	1	2	39	55	2
1A	0	2	23	88	3

C. MAYBEE, Capt.

Milk cans, Dairy pails, Royal Purple and Grofast calf meals. DAVY & ALLISON. 15-b

The Referendum Committee

of Lennox and Addington

Have established Headquarters in the Town Hall, Napanee

Phone No. 330. All literature and instructions will be mailed from the office. All questions dealing with the present situation in the county should be addressed to the Secretary, **A. J. WILSON**, and they will receive immediate attention.

GRACE METH. CHURCH

Rev. W. P. Rogers, B.A., Pastor.

Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.—Union Prayer and Praise service in charge of the W. C. T. U.
Wednesday, 8.30—Teachers' meeting.
Thursday, 7.00—Three C's meet
Sunday, 9.30—Morning class.
Sunday, 10.30—Morning Worship.
Sunday, 11.45—Sunday School.
Sunday, 7.00—Evening worship.
Monday, 8.00—League meeting

NOTICE

Mr. J. Homer Miles is taking orders for Maple Syrup, made in a new outfit. Price per can, $3.00. 'Phone 161, ring 1-2.

Wire Fencing Lower.

Peerless woven Wire Fencing at reduced prices at WILSON'S Hardware.

Do Your Own Graining.

Let us show you the "Campbell" way. It is so easy and you'll be delighted with the results. Ask at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

Just Arrived.

One car of good smithing coal and one car of large, fresh mined pea coal. The latter works fine in ranges or heaters with small grates.

F. E. VANLUVEN.

Richmond Farmers' Co-operative Association

Will ship hogs, cattle and sheep NEXT MONDAY. Highest returns. All stock insured against loss.

SID. C. S. McKIM,
Manager.

A Sudden Death.

Mr. Gilbert McGreer, a well-known resident of Richmond, living on the Deseronto Road, was stricken very suddenly on Sunday evening and died early Monday morning. Mr. McGreer attended St. Mary Magdalene's church in the evening and feeling unwell, left the church before the service was over. His nephew, Mr. Harold McGreer, on his way home from church, caught up to Mr. Gilbert McGreer on the road near his home and found him in a bad state. He took him to his brother's house and summoned medical aid, but he soon became unconscious and remained so until the end. He leaves his widow and one son, Dr. McGreer, of Winnipeg. Mrs. McGreer is also in Winnipeg. Mr. Chas. McGreer, to whose home he was taken is a brother.

TOWN COUNCIL MEETING

Council Chamber,
Napanee, March 8th, 1921.

Council met in special session on Tuesday evening, Mayor Graham presiding.

Members present—Reeve Boyes and Councillors Roblin, Wilson, Steacy and Hartman.

A communication was received from Mussens, Limited, drawing the attention of the Council to their "Victory" nozzle. Referred to the Fire, Water and Light Committee.

A communication was read from Fred S. Lapum Mexico, thanking the Council for sympathy and flowers in their recent bereavement in the death of his mother, Mrs. E. S. Lapum. Ordered filed.

A communication was received from F. W. Barrett, Chief Constable, drawing the attention of the Council to the new regulations re dog taxes. Referred to the Printing and By-laws Committee to investigate.

The Auditors' Report for 1920 was presented to the Council and on motion was referred to the Finance Committee.

Councillor Roblin Chairman of the Streets Committee, presented the following report:—(1) That we have been advised by Mr. Noonan, District Engineer of Highways, that the Department would not furnish the town with any more stone unless the town is prepared to pay for same. (2) Your Committee are of the opinion that enough stone has been crushed to meet the requirements of the town for the present year, and we have discontinued crushing and have returned the County crushing outfit to Mr. Anderson. (3) Our road foreman, Mr. Duncan, advises your Committee that there are 2,000 yards of crushed stone and the total cost of same is $1918.42, the actual cost being a little less than $1.00 per yard. On motion the report was adopted.

On motion a fire gong was ordered to be installed in Mr. Hartwick's rooms over the Standard Bank.

On motion the Fire Chief was asked to make an investigation of premises and order a clean up where danger from fire was eminent.

The Printing and By-laws Committee notified the Council that several signs were protuding out over the streets, contrary to the by-law.

Reeve Boyes thought the Farmers' Dairy should have a roadway from their premises across to the Selby road. Referred to the Finance and Streets Committee to negotiate for a right-of-way north of the G. T. R. tracks for a roadway to connect with the Farmers' Dairy and report to this Council.

The following accounts were ordered to be paid:

Ocean Fire Insurance Co.	$10 80
F. W. Barrett	6 30
Dominion Stores, Ltd.	5 03
James A. Wilson	8 50
J. M. Graham	26 30
C. A. Anderson & Son	1 00
Dafoe & Allison	12 25

Accounts of the Hydro Electric Power Commission were referred to the Chairman of Finance Committee, with power to act.

Accounts of the Bell Telephone Co. were referred to the Clerk, with power to act.

Springtime means Kodak time. Let your boy or girl know the keen delight of making pictures of familiar things around the home. Kodaks and Brownies are sold in Napanee only at WALLACE'S.

Your Plush Coat

will have a better appearance if you let us

Steam it

and replace the old buttons with the new style

Half Ball Plush Buttons,

with the Metal Shanks that won't pull out.

Let us give you a price for the work.

JAMES WALTERS,
Merchant Tailoring, Napanee.

ST ANDREW'S CHURCH

Rev. A. J. Wilson, B. A., B. D., pastor.

10.30—Morning service.
11.45—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
7.00—Evening service.
Wednesday, 7.30—Midweek meeting for prayer and Bible study.

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M. A., Vicar.

Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church:
Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.—Lantern service.
Thursday 7.30—Choir practice.
Daily services at 8.30 a.m. and 5 p.m.
Sunday March 20th—
10.30—Holy Communion.
12.00—Sunday School.
7.00—Evening Prayer.

NEAR POST OFFICE

Harry Seymour's boot repair shop. Honest workmanship, fair prices. Try us.

Milking Machines.

We are agents for the famous Sharples Milking Machines at WILSON'S Hardware.

Musical and Literary Club.

Owing to the date, March 31st, conflicting with the Masonic dance, the dates of "The Great Adventure" will be changed to April 1st, April 2nd, April 4th.

Best Price on Paint.

We are clearing out some well-known brands. You can get white for inside or outside use and many colors at lowest price. Don't miss this! WALLACE'S Drug Store.

W. C. T. U.

The Selby Women's Christian Temperance Union held an open meeting in the school room of the Methodist church, on Wednesday, March 9th. The President, Mrs. Sidney Pringle, opened the meeting with a few words of greeting. Mrs. Burnell Denison, Evangelistic Supt., conducted the devotional exercises and chose as her subject, "The Value of a Child," basing her remarks on the 9th chapter of Mark, and 42nd verse. The programme was under the direction of the Traveller's Aid Dept. Several papers were given by members of the Union emphasizing the development and value of the work accomplished since its organization. Mr. A. C. Tummon, District Sec'y, and Mr. J. C. Hudgins, Chairman of the Referendum Committee, were present and gave short talks in the Ontario Temperance Act and the importance of casting our ballot for temperance on April 18th. During the evening Mrs. Farnsworth and Miss Edna Gollinger delighted the audience with an instrumental duett and Mrs. F. L. Amey sang the new version of the "Ninety and Nine" in her usual good style. Rev. Mr. Farnsworth was present and closed the meeting with prayer, after which the ladies of the Union served refreshments. The collection was in the interest of the Travellers' Aid Fund.

PUBLIC SCHOOL EXAMS.

Continued from page 1.

Sampson, Ola Kellar, *W. Garratt, Maretta McMullen, Nina McKim and Irene Garrison equal, *H. Maybee, Edna Black, *Gerald Gleeson, Dora Roblin, Arthur Powell, Kenneth Deshane, Marjorie Thompson, Norma Ballard, Marjorie Markle, Lucinda Perry, *Percy Stewart, Jim Davern and Harry Vine equal, *Robert Rennie, *Helen Card, Dora McGee, *John Fox, *Lorne Wartman, *Billy Reeve, Russell Grass, William Conger, Fred Perry, Andrew Cavanaugh.

EAST WARD.

SR. Primary—G. Barnes, T. Simpson, H. Loucks, C. Thompson, C. Pearson, H. Lucas, F. Fellows, M. Irvine, E. Joy, H. Barrett.

Inter. Primary—E. Uens, A. Uens, M. Bradshaw, M. Sagar, E. Deschene, C. Storms, E. Sagar, J. Hawley, J. Irvine, B. Milsap, A. Campbell, L. McCullough, G. Bradshaw, P. Todd, F. Thompson.

JR. Primary—M. Simpson, R. Todd, H. Butcher, E. Cooke, G. Paddock, M. Metcalf, H. Alkenbrack, A. Babcock, E. Conger, J. Conger.

II Class—S. Fox, M. Sills, J. Perry, C. Middleton, A. Smith, P. Stevenson, I. McGee, A. Knox, C. Thompson, B. Conger, B. Thompson, C. Asselstine, G. Wells, E. Thompson, B. Davy, S. Fox, B. Barnes, A. Young.

First Class—L. Kinkley, M. Sculthorpe, C. Harrington, G. Scott, K. Conger, D. Normile, A. Pybus, E. Loucks, J. Alkenbrack, A. Wood, W. Asselstine, P. Wells, G. Clark, M. Young, D. Conger, A. Birrell.

TRINITY METH. CHURCH

Pastor—Rev. S. J. Shorey, D. D.

Sunday, 9.30—Morning Class.
Sunday, 10.30—Morning Worship.

The Rev. Dr. Shorey will conduct the services next Sunday at 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m.

11.45—Sunday School.

The Young People's Union Monday 7.30 p.m.

Stainer's Crucifixion will be given by the choir Thursday evening, March 24th.

RICHMOND MINUTES

Selby, March 7th, 1921

The Council met at Selby.

The members were all present, the Reeve presiding.

The minutes of last session were read and adopted.

Moved by G. S. Sexsmith, seconded by Wm. Provins, that a By-law be introduced to appoint Pound-keepers and Fence-viewers. Carried.

Moved by W. J. Gollinger, seconded by Wm. Provins, that By-law No. 683 be given its third reading, signed, sealed and finally passed. Carried.

Moved by John Schermehorn, Jr., seconded by G. S. Sexsmith, that a By-law be introduced to appoint a road overseer for township of Richmond, for year 1921, as per regulations from Department of Public Highways. Carried.

Moved by J. Schermehorn, Jr., seconded by W. J. Gollinger, that By-law No. 684 be given its 3rd reading, signed, sealed and finally passed. Carried.

Moved by J. Schermehorn, Jr., seconded by W. J. Gollinger, that a by-law be introduced to provide for expenditures on township roads for 1921. Carried.

Moved by W. J. Gollinger, seconded by G. S. Sexsmith, that By-law No. 685 be given its 3rd reading, signed, sealed and finally passed. Carried.

Moved by W. J. Gollinger, seconded by J. Schermehorn, Jr., that a by-law be introduced to appoint Clerk and Treasurer. Carried.

Moved by G. S. Sexsmith, seconded by W. S. Provins, that By-law No. 686 receive its third reading, be signed, sealed and finally passed. Carried.

H. A. Wood was appointed Clerk and Treas.

Moved by G. S. Sexsmith, seconded by John Schermehorn, Jr., that a By-law be introduced to appoint man with engine for power. Carried.

Moved by W. J. Gollinger seconded by G. S. Sexsmith, that we lay the matter of power over until the next session. Carried.

Moved by W. J. Gollinger, seconded by John Schermehorn, Jr., that W. T. Winter be paid $12.00 for broken auto spring, being settlement on his claim of $16.35. Carried.

Moved by J. Schermehorn, Jr., seconded by W. J. Gollinger, that the following refunds be allowed: Peter O'Connell, one day's road work $1.53; Geo. H. Henderson, dog tax $2.00; Geo. Bush, dog tax $2.00; Albert Davis, error in taxes $8.45. Carried.

Moved by Wm. S. Provins, seconded by G. S. Sexsmith, that the following bills be paid:

Municipal World, assessor's guide	$ 55
Mrs. Doney, aid for March	5 00
Wm. Dafoe, aid for March	5 00

Carried.

Moved by G. S. Sexsmith, seconded by W. S. Provins, that pay sheet, John McFarlane, for month of February for $112.00 be paid and cheques issued by Reeve and Treas. to various men on pay sheet. Carried.

Moved by W. J. Gollinger, seconded by G. S. Sexsmith, that council be adjourned until April 4th, 1921. Carried.

POUND KEEPERS.

1 Donald Fitzpatrick.
2 B. D. Wagar.
3 Bert Hudson.
4 Geo. Sampson.
5 Wm. Kerr.
6 John Cook.
7 Gardner Jackson.
8 Geo. Tyner.
9 John A. Richmond.
10 Alfred McCutcheon.
11 Herb Windover.
12 John McHenry.
13 Jonas Sweet.
14 John Russell.
15 Roland Hawley.
16 H. Aylesworth.
17 Hiram Stafford.
18 W. J. Mowers.
19 Rupert D. Taylor.
20 E. P. Smith.
21 Wm. McConnell.
22 Frank McConnell.
23 Leopold Carscallen.
24 John Graham.
25 Mark Pringle.
26 A. J. Scott.
27 D. R. Sexsmith.
28 Bert Martin.
29 Wm. Herrington.
30 John Jaynes.
31 John Deline.

FENCE VIEWERS.

1 Ed. Milling.
2 King W. Scott.
3 Byron Rose.
4 Merle Sills.
5 J. C. Hudgins.
6 W. G. Pringle.
7 J. N. Richmond.
8 Jas. Dudgeon.
9 Jas. A. Henderson.
10 Byron Storey.
11 Monzo Grooms.
12 Datus Denison.
13 Fetcher McKim.
14 Robert Bowen.
15 Wm. Jackson.
16 Archie Graham.
17 Angus McQuaig.
18 W. J. Tyner.
19 E. J. Sexsmith.
20 Henry Martin.
21 Frank Perry.
22 John Turnbull.
23 A. C. McConnell.
24 G. S. Sexsmith.
25 Edmund Long.

H. A. WOOD, Clerk.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Don't fail to use Instant Louse Powder under your setting hens. Large tins 35c. at WALLACE'S only.

Paint, Oils, Putty, Glass, Stains Varnishes. DAVY & ALLISON. 15-b

Masters & Tierney

Undertakers

Motor and Horse Equipment

Phones:
Office 35, Residence 145.

Wallpaper

New season's designs now in stock.

Come and select your requirements while we have a full stock.

All our new papers are 22 inches in width, which makes less matching and fewer joins.

WINDOW SHADES.
POLES, TRIMMINGS.

CORNER CENTRE AND MILL STREETS

8-tf

Market Grocery.

A full supply of fresh Garden Seeds in this week. See us before buying. St. Lawrence sugar, choice groceries, Teas and Coffee.

THOMPSON BROS.

Treat your seed grain with Formaldehyde—the only way to prevent "smut". Guaranteed government strength at WALLACE'S

At H. W. Kelly's grocery for Friday and Saturday you can get good canned tomatoes 15c. a can; Vegetable Soup, 2 for 25c.; Tomato Soup, 2 for 25c.; Nice Prunes, 25c. a lb. A nice lot of fancy biscuit in at reduced prices. Don't forget our famous Coffee. Get 1 pound and try it and you will never use any other.

H. W. KELLY'S Grocery.

WONDERLAND

For entertainment of the better sort.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

Pathe presents Elaine Hammerstein, in a gorgeous production of love and thrills, "HER MAN."

Ruth Roland, the dare devil of the movies, in "RUTH OF THE ROCKIES."

Thursday night Country Store night.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

Mary Miles Minter in a Cumberland romance. It's a Realart picture, "enough said."

Elmo Lincoln in "THE FLAMING DISC."

And a select comedy.

MONDAY and TUESDAY

Buck Jones, a famous Western star, in a big Fox production, "THE FORBIDDEN TRAIL."

Also a comedy.

Orchestra Wednesday night.

GEO. TUSTIN, Prop.

Be ye doers of the word and not hearers only, Jas. 1, 22: They that seek the Lord shall not want any good thing, Ps. 34, 10; My God shall supply all your need according to His riches in glory by Christ Jesus, Phil., 4, 19.

"Give me a faithful heart,
Likeness to Thee,
That each departing day
Henceforth may see
Some work of love begun,
Some deed of kindness done,
Some wanderer sought and won,
Something for Thee."

A BIBLE LOVER.

Vaccinate your cattle and insist on Parke Davis' fresh Vaccine in sealed tubes of 10 pellets. Sells $1.00 per tube at WALLACE'S. Mail orders promptly filled.

It All Depends

on whether you are looking at price or at value.

You can buy Black Tea as low as 35c. per pound. We can let you have it at that price, if you want it.

But we don't believe it is as good value as our highest grade blend at double that price. With the latter you get double the number of cups to the pound, while as to the flavor there is no comparison.

The best tea is always the cheapest.

Test it out for yourself by steeping two ounces of any other tea against an ounce of

Daly Grange Standard Blend

Try the same test with our

SPECIAL BLEND COFFEE

NAPANEE AGENTS—F. L. Hooper, Medical Hall, Dundas Street; and E. McLaughlin, John Street.

The

Next Three Months

will be the

Best time to buy Lumber, Cement, and Building Supplies.

as prices are not likely to decline, and there may be a scarcity later in the season.

W. D. MIDMER,
Lumber and Building Supplies.
Mill and East Streets, NAPANEE, ONT.
'Phone, Office 14, Residence 123.

45tf

$1.00 SALE

Having dissolved partnership with my brother, I am here to serve my customers as usual, only with better bargains. I have an enormous stock, and will have to sell a lot of it under cost, as the prices are coming down. I am putting on a $1.00 sale. Here are some of the bargains:

6 yds. Flannelette, 28 in. wide,	$1.00
5 yds. dark Flannelette, 28 in. wide	1.00
3 yds. colored Flannelette, 36 in. wide	1.00
6 yds. grey and white Cotton, 36 and 40 in. wide	1.00
4½ yds. Print, all colors.	1.00
4 yds. Scrim for curtains	1.00
3 yds. Oxford Shirting	1.00
6 yds. Pique	1.00
4 yds. Turkish Towelling	1.00
12 spools Coats' Thread, 200 yds	1.00
8 spools Mercer Crochet Thread	1.00
2 pr. Ladies' Union Underwear, reg. $1.50 each	1.00

2 pr. Girls' Union Underwear, reg. $1.50 each	1.00
Ladies' Underskirts, Knitted or Flannelette, reg. $1.50	1.00
Ladies' Cashmere Hose, reg. 75c. pr., 2 pairs for	1.00
Reg. 50c. pr., 3 pairs for	1.00
Children's Pure Wool Hose, reg. 75c. pr., 2 prs. for	1.00
reg. 50c. pr., 3 prs. for	1.00
Girls' Scarf and Toque, reg. $1.50 set, for	1.00
Men's Wool Sox, 5 prs. for	1.00
Men's Wool Sox, reg. 50c., 3 prs. for	1.00
Men's Wool Sox, reg. 75c., 2 prs. for	1.00

Also numerous other bargains.
Come and see for yourself.

M. MAKER, - Napanee.

H. W. SMITH

Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College. B. V. Sc., of Toronto University.

OFFICE—Centre Street.

PHONE 61

Dr. CAMERON WILSON

OFFICE—ROBERT STREET
House lately occupied by Mrs A. F. Holmes.

Telephone—262.

T. M. GALBRAITH
B. A., M. D., C. M.

Cor. Dundas and West Streets
Specialty—Diseases of Children.
Office hours—Until 9 a. m. 1 p. m. till 3 p. m. 7 till 9 p. m.
Telephone—279.

Dr. R. V. McLAUGHLIN,
DENTIST

Entrance on John Street.
Over Wallace's Drug Store.
Telephone—10

W. T. BAIRD

ORGANIST AND CHOIR DIRECTOR
of Trinity Methodist Church
Teacher of Piano, Organ and Voice Culture.
A few pupils will be accepted.
Studio—West Street.

G. F. RUTTAN, K. C.

Barrister, Solicitor, etc.
Office—Merchant's Bank Chambers, NAPANEE.
Money to Loan.
Phones—Office 93, Residence 123

U. M. WILSON,

Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public
crown Attorney, Clerk of the Peace.
Phones—Office 46, Residence 125
Office—Dundas St., NAPANEE

ROYAL HOTEL BARBER SHOP

HARRY SCOTT, Proprietor.

Everything Neat and Sanitary
Best of Service Guaranteed.

GIVE US A TRIAL

THE PLAZA BARBER SHOP TOBACCO STORE

Best Attention, Careful Workmen
Quality Brands of Cigars, Tobacco, Cigarettes, Pipes, etc.
ARTHUR YOUNG, Proprietor

Richmond Farmers' Co-operative Association.

FULL STOCK OF

Flour and Feeds, etc. A car of Salt on hand. We are headquarters for

Cream Separators

Call and see them and get our prices.
600 lb. capacity, $80.00
800 lb. capacity, $85.00.

Sid. C. S. McKIM, Manager

10tf

BUY YOUR
BUTTER WRAPPERS
AT THIS OFFICE

Coal Oil Heaters reduced to $7.75 at DAVY & ALLISON'S.

U. F. O. NEWS AND VIEWS

BANQUET AT SELBY.

The U. F. O. banquet at Selby, on Saturday evening, March 5th, was a phenomenal success. The Orangemen had graciously placed their hall at the disposal of the U. F. O. and two long tables were laid from end to end of the hall. The Selby ladies produced from the lodge stove an appetizing banquet of oysters, tea, cake, sandwiches, pickles, etc. The crowd began to arrive at six o'clock and the tables were soon filled by the first arrivals. At about half past six, as Mr. Morrison entered the hall, the crowd at the tables broke forth into "Three Cheers for Morrison" and "Three Cheers for Haycock," the latter acting as chairman of the evening.

As soon as the tables were vacated by the first arrivals, their places were taken by those who came a little later and at last the crowded condition of the hall made it necessary for everybody to congregate in the Selby Town Hall, where with seats all filled, many arranged themselves along the platform and at the back of the hall, while for over two hours they listened attentively to an excellent programme consisting of solos, orchestra and addresses by Mr. Morrison and Mr. Haycock. It would be impossible to crowd a detailed account of these two brilliant addresses into one short column. We will therefore be able to give them both more fully by reserving Mr. Haycock's address for a later date.

MORRISON'S ADDRESS ON RECONSTRUCTION.

J. J. Morrison, the creator of the United Farmer's Movement of this Province, the man who in high places has remained common and humble, the man who has stood firm in face of criticism, firm to his convictions even when sometimes they were contrary to a government which he helped to create, Morrison to-day and always the recognized and trusted leader of the farmers of this Province, spoke in a quiet, earnest voice—"There's an awful lot to say for we are making history today" he began. "This is a period of reconstruction. We have all expected new and better things, looked forward to changes morally, socially, industrially and politically. The old way got us into trouble and we emerged from the war dissatisfied with old things, expecting new things and not one of us here to-night can say that he is satisfied with present conditions. The U.F.O. is endeavoring to make conditions better and it has a big bill of fare and if the desire for new and better things is strong enough the U.F.O. will live. It will live if the people are ready for it. We are going through the acid test now and if the farmers have not yet learned to stand together we will go back. That does not mean that we are to withhold criticism or to uphold things that are wrong. If you show me a man who thinks that everything in his church is right, I'll show you a fanatic. If you show me a man who thinks his family is right in everything, I'll show you a spoiled family. If you show me a man who thinks his party is always right, then I'll show you nothing but a bigoted politician. And so though the Farmer's Organization must remain firmly together for what is right if it will live, it must also reserve the right to criticize what is wrong even in the government which bears its name. If we don't we're just as bad as the old politicians who stuck to party, right or wrong. "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none," is the motto of the U. F. O. It is a beautiful motto and if we live up to it and stand up for what is right regardless of every government, we will live. This beautiful motto has spread all over Canada with a total membership of 300,000 and the United Farmers in every Province of the Dominion, with 65,000 members in Ontario and 1500 clubs. The movement is trying to and is developing and reconstructing rural business, social standing, oratory, literature and statesmanship and it cannot fail to give us better things.

RECONSTRUCTION IN FARM BUSINESS.

"One thing that the U.F.O. is trying to reconstruct is farm business. The rural people are the only people who have not attempted to sell their own products. We have taken our produce to buyers and have said, "Here is our produce, what will you give us ?" Suppose that the Massey Harris people had said to us, "What will you give us for our binders ?" I think that we would get binders pretty cheap. Suppose that the Massey Harris people said, "We'll produce as much machinery as we can and the best we can, and we won't pay any attention to what we get for it." How long would the Massey Harris Company do business ? And because others set the prices on his produce the farmer has failed. Through the United Farmers Co-operative Company, which did a twenty million dollar business for farmers last year, the U.F.O. is trying to reconstruct rural business.

U. F. O. RECONSTRUCTS STANDING OF FARMER.

"We have been called hay seeds, clod-hppers, rustics, simple Simons, etc. In Toronto the other day a street car ran into a coal cart and to vent his wrath, the motor-man yelled out to the coal cart driver, "Its on a farm you ought to be." In other words any man not fit to drive a coal-cart would make a farmer. This contempt of the farmer started back in our own homes. In a family of boys the father said to the brightest, cleverest boy, "I'll make a doctor or lawyer out of you," but the dull boy the father kept home on the farm with him. He depressed him even further for lack of education and took the wages he earned to pay the education of the bright one, and when the bright boy came back as a professional man he set up his office in town, was elected to parliament and made laws to further depress the boy who hoed the corn. What would you say if you selected your poorest cattle as your breeding stock ? That's what we've been doing in agriculture, and if it hadn't been the most recuperative industry in the world, it would never have lived. But we have been making school trustees of our boys on the farm and taking the city men to be our members of parliament.

"In order to reconstruct the social standing of the farmer, the U.F.O. is making farmers class-conscious. Class-consciousness is the best thing in the world. Visit the British, the most intensely class-conscious people in the world and they've pointed out red spots all over the Globe. The French, Italian, the Scotch and the Americans are equally class-conscious and "The American eagle screams 'round the world." But come with me to Africa and you will find a muddle of ignorant natives not class-conscious. Go to the people of India and they are ruled by England. Go to China and they too are not class-conscious. But go to Japan, they are class-conscious, small in number, but they stand in the forefront of nations. Show me a preacher or a doctor not proud of his profession and I'll show you a poor preacher and a poor doctor. Show me a wife not proud of her home and I'll show you a dirty house. Show me a farmer not proud of his farm and I'll show you a poor farmetr. It is class-consciousness, class organization that is going to put your business of farming alongside of other businesses and give us respect for our vocation. Nations not class-conscious don't seek government. We farmers became class-conscious and we reached out for a voice in government.

RECONSTRUCTION IN POLITICS

"Another thing that the U. F. O. are reconstructing is politics. The farmers organizations of the Western Provinces claim the credit for first advocating franchise for women. Hitherto women were put in a class with lunatics, imbeciles, aliens and Indians, who haven't a right to vote. Even if women make some mistakes, they can't make a much bigger mess of it than the men have. Men have gone off and voted for the whole family without ever discussing it in their homes. But if mother had a vote it would be discussed in the home and the Grit girl would marry the Tory boy and the rough edges of ignorant partisanship would be destroyed. They and their children will become enlightened electors, not from prejudice, but from common sense, not believing always that the one side is always right.

Then too, the U.F.O. has an idea that the two party system is not a good system. Our present system is an evolution and the two party system has been a milestone, but we are rapidly nearing the next milestone. That milestone is the group system, an improvement on the old two party system. Just as the British Constitution is a development from the tribal system to the feudal system, from the feudal system to monarchal system, just so we have advanced by successive steps to the two party system. But now it has served its time and it too is giving away to a higher, better system—the group system. Just as someone got the idea that the feudal system was wrong, so people have gotten the idea that the two party system is wrong, and in this time of reconstruction it will change into the group system. Under the two party system it is the duty of one party to say that everythin that the other fellows say is wrong, whether it is wrong or not. It supposes that there are only two channels of thought, just as if we said that there were only two sizes of boots. Applying this kind of thing to your home—what would you do in your home if you said that everything that your wife said was wrong ? How would you get along in business in a corporation if half of the business tore to pieces everything that the other half did ? And if it won't work in private business it won't work in public business.

"Furthermore under the two party system the platform is chosen in the wrong way. A few leaders meet in caucus and they choose the platform and everybody says, "yes that's our platform." Instead of the people choosing their own candidate the Government Organizer hunted ten days in East Elgin seeking the man. Have we anything better to offer ? Yes. Sixteen hundred Farmers' Clubs of Ontario go to their annual convention and evolve their own platform. Then they hold a convention in their own county and choose a man who promises to follow this platform, which they, as farmers, have created. He is elected and if he fails to do as he agreed we call him home. A farmer would not let his hired man do what he was not hired to do and when your representative misserves you in pubic business you must do the same as you would in private business. Give him his discharge or call him home. You may be sure that the Big Interests will never approach a man under recall. It's no use. He won't remain long enough to back them up in their questionable work.

"I knew an old man," said Mr. Morrison, "who when he was dying said that the greatest regret of his life was that he had always voted the same way for sixty-five years. This old man could see at last that he had made no use of his intelligence, or of his franchise. When casting his ballot the man had never, during the whole sixty-five years, considered the welfare of his country or of himself. He had followed the blind lead of prejudice and party."

Mr. Morrison compared our position and our privileges of franchise to the test of insanity employed by men of olden times. A man whose sanity was questioned was put in a tub with a dipper in his hand and a tap of water over his head. If he stepped dipping and turned off the tap he showed signs of intelligence. We show signs of intelligence if we turn off the tap, if we use our franchise to save ourselves. Our fathers cleared this land for us and left us the heritage of a rich, fertile Canada. We want to leave something to our children as our fathers left something to us. We must leave them a heritage of debt but shall we leave them old systems, and worn out institutions with which to fight the debt ?

The Best Service

A store can give its customers is to provide the best possible **VALUES** for the prices asked.

We seek to do this, and it is our purpose to make you feel you can absolutely depend upon the **QUALITY** of your purchases here.

OUR STOCK OF CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS MERIT YOUR CAREFUL CONSIDERATION.

THE GRAHAM CO'Y.,
Napanee Ont.

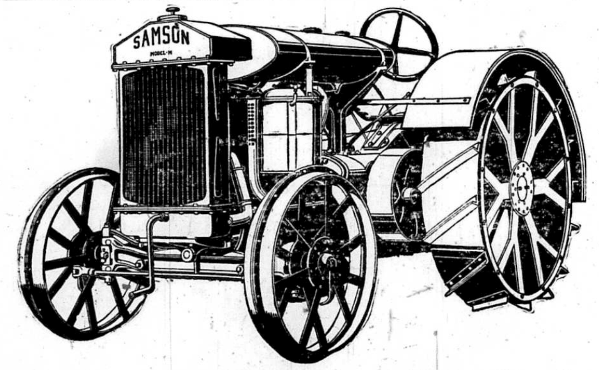
ICE

I am in the ice business again this year. Have purchased another ice house and expect to be in a position to supply all demands.

S. CASEY DENISON
CENTRE STREET, NORTH
'Phone 101.

Hard and soft cut wood for sale. 'Phone 53.

ROBT. LIGHT.
1tf



Power Farming Demonstration at C. A. Wiseman's Garage

Thursday and Friday, March 17 & 18-

Commencing at 1.30 p. m.

On the above dates representatives from The Samson Tractor Co., of Oshawa, will be in Napanee and give a demonstration at C. A. Wiseman's Garage

Before you buy a Tractor or Truck of any make or kind, be sure and see Tne Samson. You are cordially invited to visit our Garage and attend the demonstration.

C. A. WISEMAN, - Chevrolet Garage, Napanee

MRS. ALICE GRESHAM DODD, mother of the first American soldier killed in France, who gives entire credit for recovery of her health to the well-known medicine, Tanlac.

The following remarkable statement was made recently by Mrs. Alice Gresham Dodd the mother of Corporal Jas. B. Gresham, who was the first American soldier killed in France. The statement was made at the Gresham Memorial Home, which was presented to her by the patriotic people of Indiana as an evidence of their appreciation of the services rendered to his country by her son.

The shock of her son's death resulted in a serious breakdown in Mrs. Dodd's health, but every one will learn with interest and pleasure that she is now in splendid health again. Mrs. Dodd gives the entire credit for her recovery to the celebrated medicine, Tanlac.

She said : "After my dear boy's death I had a general breakdown in health. At first it was just indigestion. My food would upset me and I had to diet myself very carefully. I also had rheumatism with severe pains in my shoulders back and arms and at times I would suffer greatly, and my joints would become swollen and stiff. I was hardly able to do but very little about the house and at times could not even cook a meal. I became very nervous and restless and at night would lie awake for hours.

"A friend of mine advised me to try Tanlac. I am glad I did, for it proved to be the best medicine I have ever taken. It soon gave me a splendid appetite and relieved me entirely of indigestion. My rheumatism also disappeared and I am now able to do my house-work with the greatest ease. My nerves are steady and strong. I sleep well at night and my health is better than in years. I shall always be grateful for what Tanlac has done for me."

Tanlac is sold in Napanee at **WALLACE'S** Drug Store, in Camden East by **R. J. OSTER**, in Wagarville by **S. JACKSON.**

(adwt.)

——o——

Insure your valuable furs ! Hang up your fur coat in a moth proof bag. All sizes at WALLACE'S.

——o——

BINDER TWINE

Continued from page 1.

dividend of 250 per cent. They were enabled to pay this abnormal dividend on account of the increase in the price of the stocks of sisal and manilla fibre on hand at the outbreak of the Spanish and Phillipine wars and which was increased in value by those wars.

When this large dividend was paid to the farmers holding stock in the company and who were scattered all over Ontario they naturally advertised the large profits to be made from the manufacture of binder twine.

This position afforded a golden opportunity for two clever promoters from Montreal to form companies and sell stock for the erection of other binder twine factories.

And so successful were they in their operations that companies were formed and mills erected at Walkerton, Ont., Chatham, Ont., and Brandon, Man. A little later companies were formed and mills erected at Acton, Peterboro and "The West Brantford Cordage Co." at Brantford, Ont.

It can be readily understood that the greater part of these mills being conducted by men who knew absolutely nothing about the business, very soon failed, in fact, only one, "The West Brantford Cordage Co." is in existence to-day.

The Plymouth Cordage Co., the oldest and wealthiest Cordage Co., in America, established at Plymouth, Mass., in 1825, decided in 1904 to build a branch factory in Canada. The town of Welland was selected as a suitable place and a plant costing over $1,000,000.00 for the manufacture of rope and twine was established there and annually since 1904 have manufactured more binder twine than all the other mills in Canada ever did and it is well to remember that this was done when there was no protection on binder twine.

Examine the trade returns re binder twine. Here are the figures of imports and exports of binder twine for the past ten years :

	Imports.	Exports.
1910	1,772,585	*806,324
1911	2,104,111	**787,251
1912	2,136,841	967,817
1913	2,320,351	869,032
1914	3,779,589	453,530
1915	2,738,274	1,077,021
1916	2,987,058	1,520,540
1917	6,890,269	1,186,870
1918	8,593,238	1,194,962
1919	5,457,632	2,574,734
1920	3,490,524	5,530,908

*All cordage. **Binder twine only.

These returns show that Canada has been exporting binder twine and that her exports have increased from $806,324 worth in 1910, to $5,530,908 dollars worth in 1920. Canada this year exported more twine than she imported.

It will naturally be asked why does Canada, while exporting such large quantities of binder twine, still continue to import large quantities ?

This is due very largely to Canada's geoprapbical position. The International Harvester Co., of America, with very large binder twine factories at Chicago, St. Paul and Portland, Oregon and with an almost perfect selling organization, assisted by advantageous freight rates, can supply our western provinces with twine more economically than mills located farther away from these provinces. To sum up, the facts prove that the removal of the duty on binder twine did not close a single mill in Canada, but on the contrary, protection induced and enabled the formation of a merger which closed all the mills in Canada, excepting two. The facts prove that there is more binder twine manufactured in Canada under free trade than there was under protection. The facts prove that under free trade the Canadian mills are able to compete with the world when not impeded by any self-created handicap. The facts prove that the Hon. Premier was misinformed when he stated that there were 25 mills in operation under protection. There never was more than 8. The statement of the Hon. Premier that three mills had been burned is at least 66 2-3 per cent. true, but as the farmers binder twine factory at Brantford was destroyed by lightning, and the Dartmouth mill was destroyed by the explosion of the war vessel "Le Blanc" in Halifax harbour, we must conclude that the inference that they were destroyed on account of the removal of the duty is 100 per cent. imagination.

Speaking for myself, but with a knowledge of the feeling among farmers, I am led to the conclusion that farmers generally have no desire to escape their just share of taxation necesasry to enable Canada to meet her liabilities and legitimate expenditure and I do not think that farmers would object to a specific tax of 2 cents per lb. on binder twine, provided that such taxation were so imposed that it would all go into the treasury of the Dominion, but we do decidedly object to the placing of a duty on binder twine which instead of going into the treasury of the country, would go into the pockets of the private corporations.

Wilson's - Shoe Store

In the Spring a lady's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of

FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR

See our new lines of OXFORDS and PUMPS at the

NEW LOW PRICES

JAS. A. WILSON,

Phone 116. The Reliable Shoe Store.

ODESSA.

An enjoyable time was spent at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Donald Thompson last Monday night, when thirty-five friends of Miss Lottie Thompson's met to bid her farewell before her departure for the New Ontario hospital. Miss Thompson has been secretary and treasurer of the Young People's Bible Class for the past two years and has been very popular. She will be greatly missed by a large circle of friends. One of the pleasant features of the evening, and one that came as a great surprise, was the presentation of a purse of money. The address was read and the presentation made by Miss Annie Smith.

Mr. Edward Remion, Detroit, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Remion.

Ernest Emmons, Kingston, has been spending the past week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Emmons.

Mrs. Sidney Sproule spent a few days in Kingston last week.

John H. Babcock has purchased the canning factory from Mabee and Anglin.

W. G. Clark has purchased the I. H. Remion store and stock of general merchandise, and has taken possession.

Mr. and Mrs. Remion intend remaining here for a short time.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Fraser have returned from spending the winter with their daughter, Mrs. Fred Scott, Montreal.

Mr. Holmes, Ottawa, has been appointed manager of the Royal Bank. The position is temporarily filled by Mr. Mills, Toronto.

——o——

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

——o——

MOSCOW.

Harry VanLuven, Napanee, recently spent a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. VanLuven.

Mrs. G. Ball with her mother, Mrs. E. Kennedy, Godfrey.

Mrs. N. Milsap spent a few days with friends in Napanee.

Mrs. R. Brooks is with friends in Kingston.

——o——

Without a doubt the best value on Phonographs can be obtained at Knight's up-to-date Pharmacy, Napanee.

BIG REDUCTIONS IN PARLOR SUITES UNTIL MARCH 31st

For some years you have been wanting a nice comfortable **PARLOR SUITE,** but have not purchased on account of the high price.

HERE THEY ARE AT YOUR PRICE

Seven styles to select from in Mahogany and Fumed Oak, with Silk, Tapestry and Leather Coverings.

3 Piece Suite, reg. $61.00, for $53.00, in Silk.
3 Piece Suite, reg. $65.00, for $55.00, in Silk.
3 Piece Suite, reg. $71.00, for $59.00, in Tapestry.
3 Piece Suite, reg. $89.50, for $71.00, in Leather.
3 Piece Suite, reg. $46.50, for $37.00, in Wicker.

BIG SPECIAL—5 Piece Suite, Mahogany Frame, upholstered with Tapestry, reg. $65.00 for $53.00.

DON'T DELAY. - BUY TO-DAY.

St. Patrick's Day Records

17898—"A Little Bit of Heaven," "Where The River Shannon Flows,"................$1.00
18091—"Killarney," "Kathleen Mavourneen,"................$1.00
216011—"Medley of Jigs" "Medley of Hornpipes,"................$1.00
216145—"I'll Take You Home Again, Kathleen," "I'd Love to Fall Asleep and wake up in My Mammy's Arms................$1.00
17317—"When Irish Eyes Are Smiling," "When I Met You Last Night in Dreamland,"........$1.00
64631—"When Irish Eyes Are Smiinlg"................$1.25
64796—"My Irish Song of Songs"................$1.25
64925—"'Tis An Irish Girl I Love, and She's Just Like You"..$1.25

Gibbard's Retail Store
THE HOME OF GOOD FURNITURE
DUNDAS STREET.

The VALLEY of the GIANTS

By PETER B. KYNE

Author of "Cappy Ricks"

Copyright by Peter B. Kyne

"I mortgaged the San Hedrin timber in the south to buy the timber in the north, my son; then after I commenced logging in my new holdings, came several long, lean years of famine, the market dragged in the doldrums, and Bill Henderson died, and his boys got discouraged, and ——"

A sudden flash of inspiration illuminated Bryce Cardigan's brain. "And they sold out to Colonel Pennington," he cried.

"Exactly. The Colonel took over my contract with Henderson's company, along with the other assets, and it was incumbent upon him, as assignee, to fulfill the contract. For the past two years the market for redwood has been most gratifying, and if I could only have gotten a maximum supply of logs over Pennington's road, I'd have worked out of the hole, but——"

"He manages to hold you to a minimum annual haul of twenty-five million feet, eh?"

John Cardigan nodded. "He claims he's short of rolling-stock—that wrecks and fires have embarrassed the road. He can always find excuses for failing to spot in logging trucks for Cardigan's logs."

"What does Colonel Pennington want, pard?"

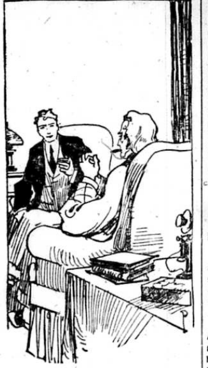
"He wants," said John Cardigan slowly, "my Valley of the Giants and a right of way through my land from the valley to a log-dump on deep water."

"And you refused him?"

"Naturally. You know my ideas on that big timber." His old head sank low on his breast. "Folks call them Cardigan's redwoods now," he murmured. "Cardigan's redwoods—and Pennington would cut them! Oh, Bryce, the man hasn't a soul!"

"But I fail to see what the loss of Cardigan's redwoods has to do with the impending ruin of the Cardigan Redwood Lumber company," his son reminded him. "We have all the timber we want."

"My ten-year contract has but one more year to run, and recently I tried to get Pennington to renew it. He was very nice and sociable, but—he named me a freight-rate for a renewal of the contract for five years, of three dollars per thousand feet. That rate is prohibitive and puts us out of business."



"I'll Give That Man Pennington a Run for His Money."

"Then," said Bryce calmly, "we'll shut the mill down when the log-hauling contract expires, hold our timber as an investment, and live the simple life until we can sell it or a transcontinental road builds into Humboldt county and enables us to start up the mill again."

John Cardigan shook his head. "I'm mortgaged to the last penny," he confessed, "and Pennington has been buying Cardigan Redwood Lumber company first-mortgage bonds until he is in control of the issue. He'll buy in the San Hedrin timber at the foreclosure sale, and in order to get it back and save something for you out of the wreckage, I'll have to make an unprofitable trade with him. I'll have to give him my timber adjoining his north of Sequoia, together with my Valley of the Giants, in return for the San Hedrin timber, to which he'll have a sheriff's deed. But the mill, all my old employees, with their numerous dependents—gone, with you left land-poor and without a dollar to pay your taxes. Smashed—like that!" And he drove his fist into the palm of his hand.

"Perhaps—but not without a fight," Bryce answered, although he knew their plight was well-nigh hopeless. "I'll give that man Pennington a run for his money, or I'll know the reason."

The telephone on the table beside him tinkled, and he took down the receiver and said "Hello!"

"Mercy!" came the sweet voice of Shirley Sumner over the wire. "Do you feel as savage as all that, Mr. Cardigan."

For the second time in his life the thrill that was akin to pain came to Bryce Cardigan. He laughed. "If I had known you were calling, Miss Sumner," he said, "I shouldn't have growled so."

"Well, you're forgiven—for several reasons, but principally for sending me that delicious blackberry pie. Thank you so much."

"Glad you liked it, Miss Sumner. I dare to hope that I may have the privilege of seeing you soon again."

"Of course. One good pie deserves another. Some evening next week, when that dear old daddy of yours can spare his boy, you might be interested to see our burl-redwood-paneled dining room Uncle Seth is so proud of. Would Thursday night be convenient?"

"Perfectly. Thank you a thousand times."

She bade him good-night. As he turned from the telephone, his father looked up. "What are you going to do to-morrow, lad?" he queried.

"I have to do some thinking to-morrow," Bryce answered. "So I'm going up into Cardigan's redwoods to do it."

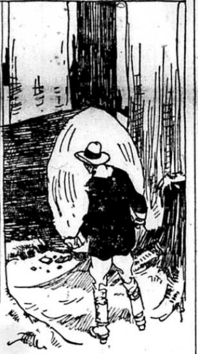
"The dogwoods and rhododendrons are blooming now," the old man murmured wistfully. Bryce knew what he was thinking of. "I'll attend to the flowers for Mother," he assured Cardigan and he added fiercely: "And I'll attend to the battle for Father. We may lose, but that man Pennington will know he's been in a fight before we fin——"

He broke off abruptly, for he had just remembered that he was to dine at the Pennington house the following Thursday—and he was not the sort of man who smilingly breaks bread with his enemy.

* * * * * * *

All about Bryce were scenes of activity, of human endeavor, and to him in that moment came the thought; "My father brought all this to pass—and now the task of continuing it is mine! All those men who earn a living in Cardigan's mill and on Cardigan's dock—those sailors who sail the ships that carry Cardigan's lumber into the distant marts of men—are dependent upon me; and my father used to tell me not to fail them. Must my father have wrought all this in vain? And must I stand by and see all this go to satisfy the overwhelming ambition of a stranger?" His big hands clenched. "No!" he growled savagely. "Give me your last five annual statements, Mr. Sinclair, please."

The old servitor brought forth the documents in question. Bryce stuffed them into his pocket and left the office. Three quarters of an hour later he entered the little amphitheater in the Valley of the Giants and paused with an expression of dismay. One of the Giants had fallen and lay stretched across the little clearing. In its descent it had demolished the little white stone over his mother's grave and had driven the fragments of the stone deep into the earth.



Bryce Stood Dumbly Gazing Upon the Sacrilege.

The fact that the tree was down, however, was secondary to the fact that neither wind nor lightning had brought it low, but rather the impious hand of man; for the great jagged stump showed all too plainly the marks of cross-cut saw and axe; a pile of chips four feet deep littered the ground.

For fully a minute Bryce stood dumbly gazing upon the sacrilege before his rage and horror found vent in words. "An enemy has done this thing," he cried aloud to the wood-goblins. "And over her grave!"

It was a burl tree. At the point where Bryce paused a malignant growth had developed on the trunk of the tree, for all the world like a tremendous wart. This was the burl, so prized for table-tops and panelling because of the fact that the twisted, wavy, helter-skelter grain lends to the wood an extraordinary beauty when polished. Bryce noted that the work of removing this excrescence had been accomplished very neatly. With a cross-cut saw the growth, perhaps ten feet in diameter, had been neatly sliced off much as a housewife cuts slice after slice from a loaf of bread. He guessed that these slices, practically circular in shape, had been rolled out of the woods to some conveyance waiting to receive them.

What Bryce could not understand, however, was the stupid brutality of the raiders in felling the tree merely for that section of burl. By permitting the tree to stand and merely building a staging up to the burl, the latter could have been removed without vital injury to the tree—whereas by destroying the tree the wretches had evidenced all too clearly to Bryce a wanton desire to add insult to injury.

"Poor old Dad!" he murmured. "I'm glad now he has been unable to get up here and see this. It would have broken his heart. I'll have this tree made into fence posts and the stump dynamited and removed this summer. After he is operated on and gets back his sight, he will come up here—and he must never know. Perhaps he will have forgotten how many trees stood in this circle."

He paused. Peeping out from under a chip among the litter at his feet was the moldy corner of a white envelope. In an instant Bryce had it in his hand. The envelope was dirty and weatherbeaten, but to a certain extent the redwood chips under which it had lain hidden had served to protect it, and the writing on the face was still legible. The envelope was empty and addressed to Jules Rondeau, care of the Laguna Grande Lumber company, Sequoia, California.

Bryce read and reread that address. "Rondeau!" he muttered. "Jules Rondeau! I've heard that name before—ah, yes! Dad spoke of him last night. He's Pennington's woods-boss and——"

An enemy had done this thing—and in all the world John Cardigan had but one enemy—Colonel Seth Pennington. Had Pennington sent his woods-boss to do this dirty work out of sheer spite? Hardly. The section of burl was gone, and this argued that the question of spite had been purely a matter of secondary consideration.

Evidently, Bryce reasoned, someone had desired that burl redwood greatly, and that someone had not been Jules Rondeau, since a woods-boss would not be likely to spend five minutes of his leisure time in consideration of the beauties of a burl table-top or panel. Hence, if Rondeau had superintended the task of felling the tree, it must have been at the behest of a superior; and since a woods-boss acknowledges no superior save the creator of the pay-roll, the recipient of that stolen burl must have been Colonel Pennington.

Suddenly he thrilled. If Jules Rondeau had stolen that burl to present it to Colonel Pennington, his employer, then the finished article must be in Pennington's home! And Bryce had been invited to that home for dinner the following Thursday by the Colonel's niece.

"I'll go, after all," he told himself. "I'll go—and I'll see what I shall see."

CHAPTER VI

When Shirley Sumner descended to the breakfast room on the morning following her arrival in Sequoia, the first glance at her uncle's stately countenance informed her that during the night something had occurred to irritate Colonel Seth Pennington and startle him out of his customary bland composure.

"Shirley," he began, "did I hear you calling young Cardigan on the telephone after dinner last night or did my ears deceive me?"

"Your ears are all right, Uncle Seth. I called Mr. Cardigan up to thank him for the pie he sent over, and incidentally to invite him over here to dinner on Thursday night."

"I thought I heard you asking somebody to dinner, and as you don't know a soul in Sequoia except young Cardigan, naturally I opined that he was to be the object of our hospitality."

"I dare say it's quite all right to have invited him, isn't it, Uncle Seth?"

"Certainly, certainly, my dear. Quite all right, but, er—ah, slightly inconvenient. I am expecting other company Thursday night—unfortunately, Brayton, the president of the Bank of Sequoia, is coming up to dine and discuss some business affairs with me afterward; so if you don't mind, my dear, suppose you call young Cardigan up and ask him to defer his visit until some later date."

"Certainly, uncle. What perfectly marvelous roses! How did you succeed in growing them, Uncle Seth?"

He smiled sourly. "I didn't raise them," he replied. "That half-breed Indian that drives John Cardigan's car brought them around about an hour ago, along with a card. There it is, beside your plate."

She blushed ever so slightly. "I suppose Bryce Cardigan is vindicating himself," she murmured as she withdrew the card from the envelope. As she had surmised, it was Bryce Cardigan's. Colonel Pennington was the proprietor of a similar surmise.

"Fast work, Shirley," he murmured banteringly. "I wonder what he'll send you for luncheon. Some dill pickles, probably."

She pretended to be very busy with the roses, and not to have heard him.

Shirley, left alone at the breakfast-table, picked idly at the preserved figs the owlish butler set before her. Vaguely she wondered at her uncle's apparent hostility to the Cardigans; she was as vaguely troubled in the knowledge that until she should succeed in eradicating this hostility, it must inevitably act as a bar to the further progress of her friendship with Bryce Cardigan. And she told herself she did not want to lose that friendship. She wasn't the least bit in love with him albeit she realized he was rather lovable. And lastly he was a good, devoted son and was susceptible of development into a congenial and wholly acceptable comrade to a young lady absolutely lacking in other means of amusement.

She finished her breakfast in thoughtful silence; then she went to the telephone and called up Bryce.

Mother

Give Sick, Bilious Child "California Fig Syrup"

"California Syrup of Figs" is the best "laxative physic" to give to a sick, feverish child who is bilious or constipated. Directions for babies and children on bottle. They love its fruity taste. Beware! Say "California" or you may not get the genuine recommended by physicians for over thirty years. Don't risk injuring your child's tender stomach, liver and bowels by accepting an imitation fig syrup. Insist upon "California."

GET IT AT WALLACE'S

STOPPED HER HEADACHES

Years Of Suffering Ended By "Fruit-a-tives"

112 Hazen St., St. John, N. B.

"It is with pleasure that I write to tell you of the great benefit I received from the use of your medicine "*Fruit-a-tives*", *made from fruit juices. I was a great sufferer* for many years from *Nervous Headaches and Constipation.* I tried everything, consulted doctors; but nothing seemed to help me until I tried "Fruit-a-tives".

After taking several boxes, I was completely relieved of these troubles and have been unusually well ever since". Miss ANNIE WARD.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa,

He recognized her voice instantly and called her name before she had opportunity to announce her identity.

"Thank you so much for the beautiful roses, Mr. Cardigan," she began.

"I'm glad you liked them. Nobody picks flowers out of our garden, you know. I used to, but I'll be too busy hereafter to bother with the garden. By the way, Miss Sumner, does your uncle own a car?"

"I believe he does—a little old rattletrap which he drives himself."

"Then I'll send George over with the Napier this afternoon. You might care to take a spin out into the surrounding country. By the way, Miss Sumner, you are to consider George and that car as your personal property. I fear you're going to find Sequoia a dull place; so whenever you wish to go for a ride, just call me up, and I'll have George report to you."

"But think of all the expensive gasoline and tires!"

"Oh, but you mustn't look at things from that angle after you cross the Rocky mountains on your way west. What are you going to do this afternoon?"

"I don't know. I haven't thought that far ahead."

"For some real sport I would suggest that you motor up to Laguna Grande. That's Spanish for Big Lagoon, you know. Take a rod with you. There are some land-locked salmon in the lagoon."

"But I haven't any rod."

"I'll send you over a good one."

"But I have nobody to teach me how to use it," she hinted daringly.

"I appreciate that compliment," he flashed back at her, "but unfortunately my holidays are over for a long, long time. I took my father's place in the business this morning."

"So soon?"

"Yes. Things have been happening while I was away. However, speaking of fishing, George Sea Otter will prove an invaluable instructor. He is a good boy and you may trust him implicitly. On Thursday evening you can tell what success you had with the salmon."

"Oh, that reminds me, Mr. Cardigan. You can't come Thursday evening after all." And she explained the reason. "Suppose you come Wednesday night instead."

"We'll call that a bet. Thank you."

She chuckled at his frank good humor. "Thank you, Mr. Cardigan, for all your kindness and thoughtfulness; and if you will persist in being nice to me, you might send George Sea Otter and the car at one-thirty. I'll be glad to avail myself of both until I can get a car of my own sent up from San Francisco. Till Wednesday night, then. Good bye."

As Bryce Cardigan hung up, he heaved a slight sigh. It was difficult to get out of the habit of playing; he found himself the possessor of a very great desire to close down the desk, call on Shirley Sumner, and spend the remainder of the day basking in the sunlight of her presence.

Following his discovery of the outrage committed on his father's sanctuary, Bryce wasted considerable valuable time and effort in a futile endeavor to gather some further hint of the identity of the vandals; but despairing at last, he dismissed the matter from his mind, resolving only that on Thursday he would go up into Pennington's woods and interview the redoubtable Jules Rondeau. Bryce's natural inclination was to wait upon M. Rondeau immediately, if not sooner, but the recollection of his dinner engagement at the Pennington home warned him to proceed cautiously; for while harboring no apprehensions as to the outcome of a possible clash with Rondeau, Bryce was not so optimistic as to believe he would escape unscathed from an encounter.

* * * * * * *

Colonel Pennington's pompous imported British butler showed Bryce into the Pennington living room at six-thirty, announcing him with due ceremony. Shirley rose from the piano where she had been idly fingering the keys and greeted him with every appearance of pleasure—following which she turned to present her visitor to Colonel Pennington, who was standing in his favorite position with his back to the fireplace.

"Uncle Seth, this is Mr. Cardigan, who was so very nice to me the day I landed in Red Bluff."

The Colonel bowed. "I have to thank you, sir, for your courtesy to my niece." He had assumed an air of reserve, of distinct aloofness, despite his studied politeness.

"Your niece, Colonel, is one of those fortunate beings the world will always clamor to serve."

"Quite true, Mr. Cardigan. When she was quite a little girl I came under her spell myself."

"So did I, Colonel. Miss Sumner has doubtless told you of our first meeting some twelve years ago."

"Quite so. May I offer you a cocktail, Mr. Cardigan?"

"Thank you, certainly. Dad and I have been pinning one on about this time every night since my return."

"Shirley belongs to the Band of Hope," the Colonel explained. "She's ready at any time to break a lance with the Demon Rum. So we will have to drink her share, Mr. Cardigan. Pray be seated."

Bryce seated himself. "Well, we lumbermen are a low lot and naturally fond of dissipation," he agreed. "I fear Miss Sumner's prohibition tendencies will be still further strengthened after she has seen the mad-train."

"What is that?" Shirley queried.

"The mad-train runs over your uncle's logging railroad into Township nine, where his timber and ours is located. It is the only train operated on Sunday, and it leaves Sequoia at five p. m. to carry the Pennington and Cardigan crews back to the woods after their Saturday-night celebration in town. As a usual thing, all hands with the exception of the brakeman, engineers, and fireman, are singing, weeping or fighting drunk."

"Do they fight, Mr. Cardigan?"

"Frequently, I might say usually. It's quite an inspiring sight to see a couple of lumberjacks going to it on a flat-car traveling thirty miles an hour."

"How horrible!"

"Yes, indeed. The right of way is lined with empty whisky bottles."

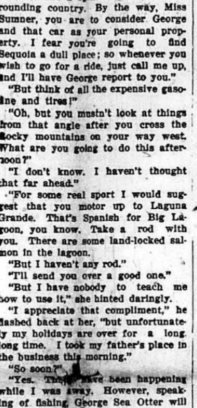
Colonel Pennington spoke up. "We don't have any fighting on the mad-train any more," he said blandly.

"Indeed! How do you prevent it?" Bryce asked.

"My woods-boss, Jules Rondeau, makes them keep the peace," Pennington replied with a small smile. "If there's any fighting to be done, he does it."

"You mean among his own crew, of course," Bryce suggested.

"No, he's in charge of the mad-train, and whether a fight starts among your men or ours, he takes a hand. He's had them all behaving mildly for quite a while, because he can whip any man in the country, and everybody realizes it. I don't know what I'd do without Rondeau. He certainly makes those bohunks of mine step lively."



"He Can Whip Any Man In the Country."

"Oh-h-h! Do you employ bohunks, Colonel?"

"Certainly. They cost less; they are far less independent than most men and more readily handled. And you don't have to pamper them—particularly in the matter of food. Why, Mr. Cardigan, with all due respect to your father, the way he feeds his men is simply ridiculous! Cake and pie and doughnuts at the same meal!"

"Well, Dad started in to feed his men the same food he fed himself, and I suppose the habits one forms in youth are not readily changed in old age, Colonel."

"But that makes it hard for other manufacturers," the Colonel protested. "I feed my men good plain food and plenty of it—quite better food than they were used to before they came to this country; but I cannot seem to satisfy them. Your respected parent is the basis for comparison in this country, Cardigan, and I find it devilish inconvenient." He laughed indulgently and passed his cigarette-case to Bryce.

"Uncle Seth always grows restless when some other man is the leader," Shirley volunteered with a mischievous glance at Pennington. "Don't you, Nunky-dunk?"

"I'm afraid I do, my dear," the Colonel admitted with his best air of hearty expansiveness. "I'm afraid I do. However, Mr. Cardigan, now that you have—at least, I have been so informed—taken over your father's business, I am hoping we will be enabled to get together on many little details and work them out on a common basis to our mutual advantage. We lumbermen should stand together and not make it hard for each other. However," he concluded, "let's not talk shop. I imagine we have enough of that during the day. Besides, here are the cocktails."

With the disposal of the cocktails, the conversation drifted into a discussion of Shirley's adventures with a salmon in Big lagoon. The Colonel discoursed learnedly on the superior sport of muskellunge-fishing, which prompted Bryce to enter into a description of going after swordfish among the islands of the Santa Barbara channel. "Once I was fishing at San——"

The butler appeared in the doorway and bowed to Shirley, announcing that dinner was served. The girl rose and gave her arm to Bryce; with her other arm linked through her uncle's she turned toward the dining room.

Just inside the entrance Bryce paused. The soft glow of the candles in the old-fashioned silver candlesticks upon the table was reflected in the polished walls of the room—walls formed of panels of the most exquisitely patterned redwood burl Bryce Cardigan had ever seen. Also the panels were unusually large.

Shirley Sumner's alert glance followed Bryce's as it swept around the room. "This dining room is Uncle Seth's particular delight, Mr. Cardigan," she explained.

"It is very beautiful, Miss Sumner. And your uncle has worked wonders in the matter of having it polished. Those panels are positively the largest and most beautiful specimens of redwood burl ever turned out in this country. The grain is not merely wavy; it is not merely curly; it is actually so contrary that you have here, Colonel Pennington, a room absolutely unique, in that it is formed of bird's-eye burl. Mark the deep shadows in it. And how it does reflect those candles!"

"It is beautiful," the Colonel declared. "And I must confess to a pardonable pride in it, although the task of keeping these walls from being marred by the furniture knocking against them requires the utmost care."

Bryce turned and his brown eyes blazed into the Colonel's. "Where did you succeed in finding such a marvelous tree?" he queried pointedly. "I know of but one tree in Humboldt county that could have produced such beautiful burl."

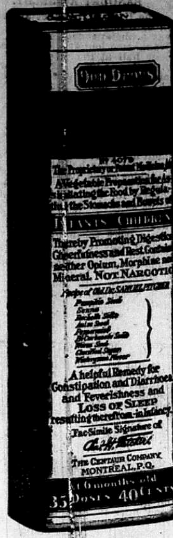
For about a second Colonel Pennington met Bryce's glance unwaveringly; then he read something in his guest's eyes, and his glance shifted, while over his benign countenance a flush spread quickly. Bryce noted it, and his quickly roused suspicions were as quickly kindled into certainty. "Where did you find that tree?" he repeated innocently.

"Rondeau, my woods-boss, knew I was on the lookout for something special—something nobody else could get; so he kept his eyes open."

"Indeed!" There was just a trace of irony in Bryce's tones as he drew Shirley's chair and held it for her. "You are fortunate to have such a woods-boss in your employ. Such loyal fellows are usually too good to be true, and quite frequently they put their blankets on their backs and get out of the country when you least expect it. I dare say it would be a shock to you if Rondeau did that."

There was no mistaking the veiled threat behind that apparently innocent observation, and the Colonel, being a man of more than ordinary astuteness, realized that at last he must place his cards on the table. "Yes," he said, "I would be rather disappointed. However, I pay Rondeau rather more than it is customary to pay woods-bosses; so I imagine he'll stay—unless, of course, somebody takes a notion to run him out of the country. And when that happens, I want to be on hand to view the spectacle."

(To be Continued)



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11-6-m

Imported "Booze"

Shall the importation and the bringing of intoxicating liquor into the province be prohibited?

WHILE importation of intoxicating liquors into "dry" provinces was forbidden by war-time Order-in-Council, Ontario's jails were half empty.

Since that order was rescinded, imported "Booze" has been filling them up again.

Jail Commitments

—Before and after the Federal war-time Order-in-Council prohibiting importation of liquor into Ontario was rescinded:

Commitments for Drunkenness.	Commitments for All Crimes.
1919 3,415	1919 13,096
1920 4,511	1920 14,756
Net increase, 1,096.	Net increase, 1,660.

Imported "Booze" is demoralizing social conditions, breeding a disregard of law, endangering the home and menacing the youth of this province. Imported "Booze" is defeating the expressed will of the people.

Vote—and Vote, "Yes"

Let us shut the door to Imported "Booze"

Ontario Referendum Committee

19

POPULAR SAILOR—IN PLUSH

The popular sailor in hatters' plush, with a becoming facing of cream velvet promises to be highly favored, judging from the way this model has been received.

ACTRESS' ADVICE ON DRESS

Character, Not Figure, Should Be Considered in Matter of Gowns, Stage Woman Says.

Dress your character, not your figure, is the advice of a famous actress—and rather surprising this advice seems at first hearing. But think it over well and the excellence of the idea will appeal to you. Every woman has a certain individuality of her own—a temperament, if you will—that makes her a little, or perhaps a good deal, different from all other women. It is this individuality—this temperament—that woman should dress up to, according to the actress, in order to make the personality more marked and convincing.

But an instinctive carrying out of this advice with no heed to the promptings of reason may result in disaster. For example, there is always the woman who weighs 200 pounds or thereabouts, but whose personality is distinctly kittenish. Is she to dress her character or her figure? There is also the very little woman who ought to belong to the cuddly, appealing class, who yearns to be impressive and stately. If she insists upon wearing the garments of the grenadier woman she may spoil her chances of being fascinatingly charming.

But between these two extremes there is a very happy medium, and in this idea of dressing up to one's type there is also a very valuable suggestion. The importance of reflecting personal individuality in costume is appreciated by many women who design their own clothes and hand the designs to tailor, dressmakers and milliner to reproduce in practical guise. The actress in her part is always dressed in conformity with the character she is portraying, but her costumes—and here is an important point—are made to suit her figure lines while expressing a special sort of personality.

TIMELY FASHION HINTS

Big plaids and little plaids are used galore.

Formal tea gowns show long, clinging lines.

Many short jackets flare from the shoulder.

Brown net is richly embroidered with gold.

Tailored costumes are mostly of plain goods.

The newest form of sweater coat is a straight jacket of white China silk made of several layers and quilted and it is worn with a navy blue cape and skirt.

Variety is the rule in the displays of autumn hats. They are made up in velvet, duvetyn felt and laces. Many of them are trimmed profusely with paradise.

The newest French lingerie is fashioned of fine pink and yellow linen. Another favorite note of the season is to be found in white linen undergarments with appliqued designs in colored linens.

Indications point to the long sleeve as the popular style for the new blouses. In spite of the favor shown to the three-quarter-length sleeves at the beginning of the season, the pendulum is swinging more and more toward the long sleeve.

Applique and eyelet embroidery are two new features of the smartest fall blouses. One model shows a panel of taupe georgette with eyelet embroidery posed over a foundation of Hindu color. A second model has tan velvet apples appliqued on a blouse of navy georgette. Tan filet lace and green satin bands give a further color contrast.

Black Lace and White Velvet.

Some of the most striking combinations of black and white are seen in models of black lace used in conjunction with white velvet. A favorite way of making a dress from these materials is to develop a simple foundation of black lace with long sleeves that hang loosely to about the elbow from where they fit tightly over the lower arm and wrist. The velvet is used to form the front portion of the dress, which is in apron panel effect. Often the white velvet panels carry beautiful embroidery in black.

TO WASH DELICATE FABRICS

Seapbark, Starch Water or Bran Water Advised by Government Home Economics Specialists.

When the action of soap is likely to injure a delicate color, use soapbark, starch water, or bran water, advise home economics specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Soapbark, although not a soap, when heated in water will form suds. To prepare it for use, boil for ten minutes a cup of the bark with 1 quart of water; then cool and strain the liquid. The "soapy" water may be used full strength for the sponging, or diluted for washing; half of this amount is enough for ½ tub of water. Since the liquid is brownish, it should be used only on dark colored goods.

Starch water is especially good for cleaning delicate cotton fabrics. This is usually made by adding thin starch paste to the wash water. Water in which rice has been boiled, if it is not discolored, may be used instead. If it is not desirable to have the material starched slightly, it must be rinsed in salt water.

Bran water, made in the same way as soapbark solution, is useful with colors that are likely to fade. It does not give suds, but cleans like starch water.

PLUSH USED INSTEAD OF FUR

Material Affords Most Unusual Effects in Trimming for Suits, Dresses, Skirts.

In trimmings we have as great a latitude as in materials. Plush-like fabrics are profusely used in lieu of fur. Most unusual are the effects obtained by the application of huge plush flowers to suits and dresses. They may cover an entire suit skirt and reappear on the jacket at the hips, collar and cuffs. Enormous puffs of plush are used to form large collars as well as to edge the bottoms of coats.

In contrast to these heavy trimmings are the airy French flower girdles that young girls are wearing on their party frocks. They are seen on silver or delicately tinted ribbons, and the most exquisite color effects are obtained through their use. The flowers may be strewn along the edge of a ribbon girdle which is little more than a thread of color. Small, dainty flowers such as moss rose buds and marguerites are chosen for these girdles. The silver ribbons with picot edges in color make attractive girdles of this sort. The color of the edge is brought out again in the flowers scattered over the ribbon.

Golden Brown Oxfords.

A golden brown is the preferred shade for street oxfords.

VEILS IN DEMAND

Decoration for Milady's Hat at Height of Popularity.

Countless Ways of Draping and Each One Is Very Much in the Mode.

The enthusiasm over veils continues unabated. It has reached the point where it might also be termed a frenzy. Women have taken veils so seriously that they spend hours adjusting them.

Never in the history of the world has the veil been in such high favor. The matter of draping it has come to be an art. There are countless ways and each one very much in the mode. This is one part of dress in which women may be individual. The more so, the better. Just as no two people draw alike, no two do any piece of drapery in the same way, and this applies to veils.

The day when the veil was worn just as its name implies, as something to shadow the faces and flatter the wearer by concealing any traces of weariness or to soften the effect of rouge and powder, has passed. While it is still worn for these purposes, its principal role today is that of a graceful piece of drapery.

It would never be possible to put one's personality into the wearing of a hat or dress as into the wearing of a veil. Every woman has a deft little way of her own in its arrangement. In this the greatest originality prevails.

The flowing veil may be of almost any length. Some veils hang almost to the bottom of the skirt and many well down around the hips. At the front they may merely conceal the orbs, come just over the nose, or fall to the knees.

Hats of bright colors or beautiful light shades of brown are shadowed by huge black chantilly lace veils.

Embroidered tulle takes its place with the laces and the nets of hexagon mesh. The color of the veil is a matter to be given consideration. Black is the favorite. Then come browns and the shade known as blond. Very little white is used. When it appears at all it is among the novelties. Women have been known, in their devotion to this fashion, to appear in white veils that reach to their knees.

CHIC CHAPEAU WINS FAVOR

Those who know assert this hat is one of the prettiest to make its appearance. It is not lavish but it is neat. It is black satin and is trimmed with downward pointing black wings.

FASHION NOTES

Paris uses velvet profusely.

Tailored suits have wide cuffs.

Brilliant colors prevail in wraps.

Lingerie makes much use of ribbons.

Gray will be a favorite color for spring.

Costumes are flat and tight at the back.

Evening headdresses have disappeared.

Paisley effects in trimming are returning.

New fur coats are cut on redingote lines.

Scarlet enamel buttons appear on a gray coat.

White pelican is a smart trimming for hats.

Many coats are a combination of fur and velvet.

Tailored blouses are made of crepe de chine.

The bodice of crepe molds snugly to the figure.

Novel dresses in stiff moire have appeared in Paris.

A combination of gray and green is favored in suits.

White blouses have collars and cuffs of solid color.

Multicolored striped taffeta trims a serge dress.

Round and scarf veils are replacing the square veils.

The long-waisted bodice may give the tunic effect.

An imitation leather fabric is used to line topcoats.

Black lace over taffeta is a favored combination.

Triangular-shaped panels are a new whim of fashion.

Fur-faced and cut brims are smart millinery notes.

Black serge is embroidered in white porcelain beads.

Imported fabrics are in bold and eccentric design.

A Good Lawn.

A good lawn is best made of 80 per cent. Kentucky blue grass and 20 per cent of white clover and red top. The red top and white clover are temporary grasses and soon give way to the blue grass. They do give a good quick lawn.

Good deep rich soft and pure Kentucky blue grass seed make good lawns. Weedy lawns are a result of poor soil or sometimes too small shade. Spade up weedy patches, put in well rotted manure and if need new soil and re-sow with Kentucky blue grass; add a little clover and red top.

Growing Old Gracefully

Are you growing old gracefully? Who wins in the race of life? Is it the man who is thin-blooded, weak, tired all the time?

An athlete trains for every race. A man is as strong as his blood and as old as his arteries. Make your blood redder, your health better by taking that old fashioned blood tonic—sold fifty years ago and still "good as gold"—namely, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Sold by all druggists, or send 10c. to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel in Buffalo, N. Y., for a trial package.

CHATHAM, ONT.—"For many years I suffered with stomach trouble, and I tried many remedies, but they seemed to be a failure—I seemed to be getting worse instead of better. One day I came into possession of a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and took it, and my stomach trouble seemed completely cured. I have great faith in this medicine, and hope any sufferer that reads this will give the 'Discovery' a trial. Once tried, you will never be without it."—C. TITUS, JR., 28 Duke St.

PLANTING PARINGS.

Potato Growers Find It Too Big a Risk.

Probably more potatoes have been produced from planting potato parings last year than in any year in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant, but accounts of success in this direction are not readily available. One cannot look to the expert potato-grower for such information, because such a person would be the last to attempt potato production from any but the very best seed, and he would naturally be in position to select such seed out of his previous year's crop. No, we may pretty safely take it that the planter of potato parings has been in nearly every case a person more or less inexperienced in potato-growing, and where the results have been satisfactory, they have been due to exceptionally favorable conditions of the soil and of moisture supply.

One example of success in growing potatoes from parings was provided the other day by a grower in a small way, who declared that his crop had proved so satisfactory that he intended to plant parings again next year no matter if best seed potatoes were selling at 50 cents per bushel. In his case, however, the success of the venture was largely due to the fact that the entire potato patch, in addition to being exceptionally fertile, is so located that it can be watered at will. The potato parings, in this case, were planted early in May, and whenever the ground showed any sign of becoming too dry, the hose was taken out and the water turned on. There was no fault to be found with the quality of the potatoes that resulted, and the number in a hill was evidence of a heavy yield. However, the grower could give no record of the variety or even the type of potato that supplied the parings for seed—"they were just good fair-sized potatoes—and cost $7 a bag, anyhow; which is too much to pay for potatoes to put in the ground, at any time."

Although the above case proved to this particular grower, the desirability of planting potato parings as an economy measure, it is doubtful if the practice would continue to give satisfaction year after year, even under such favorable conditions of fertility and moisture supply. Practical results of potato growing on a large scale have shown that it pays, and pays well to select potatoes of a recognized good variety from the crop in the field; taking for seed tubers of medium size and true to type, and planting sets that are of sufficient size to provide nourishment for the young plants until such time as their roots are well established.

This spring, owing to the high cost of potatoes, there were many growers who planted very small tubers; the exceptional season has brought them good results in many cases. It is to be hoped that this will not result in their continuing to plant small potatoes, because such practice if followed for a few years is sure to result in the variety running out. Some growers plant extra large potatoes with the hope of maintaining the vitality of the seed, but it has been found that continued breeding from overgrown specimens results in retrogression from the variety, and frequently in total failure of the crop after a few years of such practice.

Burn Diseased Peaches.

To insure peaches from brown rot disease attack next year the Department of Botany at the Ohio Experiment Station urges orchard owners to dispose of the mummied peaches which cling to trees or have fallen to the ground.

Peach growers now make a practice of shaking mummied fruit from the trees and raking under the trees until all are collected, then they are burned.

Scientific studies have shown that when mummied fruits are allowed to remain in the orchard the first warm rains of spring cause the mummies to give off spores. This is the beginning of the brown rot disease upon the new crop.

Members In Prison.

Applications are before the Dominion Department of Justice for the release of William Ivens, John Queen, and George Armstrong, convicted Winnipeg strike leaders, to enable them to attend the meetings of the Manitoba Legislature. They were elected to the Legislature after being convicted.

Old Mine Re-opened.

The St. Anthony, one of the famous old gold mines of the Port Arthur district, has been unwatered and is being operated again by a syndicate. The results are said to be encouraging.

ABOUT ENSILAGE CORN

HINTS GIVEN TO FARMERS WHO GROW THIS CROP.

Seed Growers Are Advised to Pay a Great Deal More Attention to the Early Varieties—Prof. Squirrell, O. A. C., Describes the Characteristics of Dent Seed.

Great increase of interest in the growing of corn for ensilage was indicated in the figures given by Prof. W. J. Squirrell, O. A. C., at Chatham Corn Show recently, which showed that while the average annual acreage in husking corn during the past five years showed a slight decrease from the average of the five years preceding, the acreage in fodder corn showed an increase of 11 per cent. Prof. Squirrell declared that, where soil and climatic conditions are favorable to its growth, corn is without a rival as a silage crop. The place of corn (grain) in the feeding rations he said, needs no discussion as it is the standard among grains in its fattening properties.

In the main Prof. Squirrell's address was devoted to discussion of the question of quality in seed corn with particular regard to the Dent type. He said in part:

What is wanted in Ontario is the very best seed corn in our Dent varieties. The standardization of seven varieties, three of Flints and four of Dents by the Ontario Corn Growers' Association has had a very wholesome influence in producing better seed corn. This is noticeable at all of the large exhibitions where corn is exhibited. There is a much greater uniformity in exhibits to-day than there was ten years ago. None of us, however, will maintain that we have yet reached perfection in the growing of seed corn. From observations, which I have made in judging seed corn at the winter fair at Guelph and Ottawa, it seems to me that growers are inclined sometimes to emphasize the question of size at the expense of maturity. I feel quite sure that the farmers who plant seed corn in the central and eastern parts of the province would obtain better results if the growers would, in some instances at least, plant earlier maturing varieties. This question, of course, is not wholly the fault of the producer of seed corn. In many cases the buyer is at fault for buying varieties or strains that are too late for his locality. What he needs and should be able to get is a variety which will reach the ensilage condition of maturity in his district, and at the same time produce a large total yield and a large yield of ears.

Dent corns differ from Flint corns in the following general characteristics; in being shorter in the ear, in having more rows of grain on the ear, in being later in maturing, in producing no suckers, and in usually yielding a greater quantity of grain and fodder per acre.

The question of maturity is a very important one. Well matured corn shows the following characteristics: firmness of ear, closeness of rows of grain, good color of ear, and individual kernels having germs which are large, bright, smooth and unshrunken.

The individual ears should be as nearly as possibly of the same length and of the same diameter. The exhibit too should show uniformity in all of the other characteristics common to the type or variety.

Exhibits should prominently show general Dent characteristics and the indentation in the individual kernels should be well marked.

Dent ears should be of good length for the variety. The selection of ears of a length less than that of a good average may increase the uniformity of appearance but, in time, will certainly lessen the yield of grain per acre.

The same reason for having ears of good length for the variety applies to circumference of ears. The greatest diameter of an ideal ear is about one-third of the distance from the butt. From this point there should be little tapering either way.

The general shape of the Dent ear is cylindrical, the variety holding its diameter well throughout its length. This point of excellence must be made adaptable to different varieties but an ear that tapers much is faulty in any Dent variety.

A condition of immaturity in an ear is more noticeable in the tip of the ear than in any other part except possibly the butt of the ear. Where this condition exists, kernels are often ill-shapen, small and shrunken, and the tip not well covered. The ideal tip of an ear of Dent corn is one where the kernels are of a size and a shape nearly equal to those in the middle of the ear and where these are carried to the extreme tip of the ear and form a well rounded tip.

What has been said regarding maturity in the tips of ears is also true regarding the butts of the ears. The butts should be filled out with well rounded kernels, not too flat, and with no open spaces between the kernels.

The Dent kernel is deeper and usually narrower than that of the Flint. The ideal kernel in this class of corn is one which has good depth and good width. This width should be well maintained from the dented surface of the kernel right to the tip cap.

Kernels should be of good size for the variety and maintain their uniformity of size from the butt to the tip of the ear. This uniformity of size is only possible where the rows of grain are straight and only where this straightness of rows exists will the maximum yield of grain be found.

All grains on the ear should be true to the variety color. A mixture of colors in corn exhibits nearly always means a mixture of varieties.

Furrows or spaces between the individual rows of grain should be narrow. The wider the furrows the greater the loss of grain on the ear.

HINTS ABOUT CALVES.

Many of Them Are Not Worth Keeping In Stock.

What appears at first glance to be the most regrettable feature of the past year's record of live stock disposal is the increase in the number of calves sold at the stock yards, chiefly for purpose of slaughter. On investigation of this increased disposal it is found, however, that the bulk of the animals are in themselves an excuse for their being got rid of before they consume any greater amount of good feed that would prove valuable in developing animals that start life with a chance of becoming worthy specimens when they mature.

In the final disposal of the calves that go to the Union Stock Yards at Toronto, many of those best suited for veal go on to Buffalo or other United States points, and the price they bring is no doubt fairly satisfactory to their producers. Many of these choice veal calves are choice merely because they are at the right stage of development for producing veal and not because of any evidence of good breeding or individuality such as would point to their development into choice steers or heifers. As for the medium and rough calves that appear on the market, it would be hard to trace them all to their final destination or, rather, it would be hard to convince the people who send them to market, of the near worthlessness of these animals for ought but fertilizer manufacture.

Pure-bred Calves.

Perhaps the chief cause for criticism of the practice of shipping rough calves and grassers is that in most cases they have been allowed to consume too much good feed or pasture before they are offered to the butcher. The producer must know after he has had one experience of selling these rough calves on the pen market that the game is not a paying one, and it must be taken by the outsider that calves of the poorest class are sent to market merely as an alternative to killing them as soon as they are born, as was the practice in many of the dairying sections at one period. Many of the worthless calves, from a butcher's standpoint, are at present dairy breed brades or crosses, but there are also a fair share of them that show signs of the beef breeds.

However, there is room for congratulation in the fact that very few of the calves offered, whether they be choice veal or roughs, despite the increased number of calves offered last year, are of the kind that would make valuable animals if allowed to go on to maturity. With an increased number of cattle breeders awake to the importance of improved stock, through the efforts expended in the better bull campaign, it is to be expected that an increasing number of inferior calves should be disposed of in order that breeders may devote more particular attention to the better bred and better individual animals.

Feeds and Fodder Values.

On many farms, silage only is fed to dry cows and growing young things. In other cases, old or poor timothy hay or straw is added to the silage ration. The silage ration is nearly as bad as strawberries exclusively for humans. Timothy or straw somewhat improves the ration, but as a balanced food, the end is far from being obtained. Silage and timothy or straw are fine as a bulk food. They supply carbohydrates in abundance, but they are lacking in protein. It is this nutrient protein that is so important in farm rations. As a general thing, farm rations are deficient in protein. The cereals carry some protein, but not enough. Timothy hay and corn stover and straw are very short in protein. So also are most of the other farm-raised feeds. Clover is the nearest to an ideal feed for farm produce. It carries protein in ideal balance to the carbohydrates and fat. It is rich also in ash or mineral material. The trouble with clover as an exclusive feed is its bulk. If a cow or horse or sheep had more stomach room than is possessed, and less were expected in way of performance, clover would suffice as a sole form of ration. On clover alone, however, while all animal needs would be met, there would not be enough assimilable material to yield a heavy milk flow, or do heavy work, or make rapid growth; more is required.

Control of Garden Insects.

Spraying with arsenate of lead will control potato bugs or beetles. This poison solution is made of one pound of arsenate of lead to ten gallons of water, with a little laundry soap added to make the solution stick to the leaves. Cucumber, muskmelon and squash beetles may be controlled by dusting the plants with air-slaked lime mixed with lead arsenate powder. When plants of any kind are attacked by lice Black Leaf 40 is generally used. Arsenate of lead and Black Leaf 40 can be purchased at any drug store and they are usually accompanied by directions for their use. Control of vegetable insects and diseases depends much on prompt action as soon as their presence is noticed. Spraying and other methods are necessary some time or other every year, for every plant in the garden is infected at some time with either a disease or an insect.

How a Boy Made Maple Sugar.

A Vermont boy, sledding one day early last spring, tested a tree with his jackknife to see if the sap was running. It was, and he became enthusiastic about joining a maple-sugar club. But when he consulted his father he found the equipment was not available.

He went to the agricultural teacher in his school from whom he learned where he could borrow a pan. But he could not get any buckets. However, with his father's help, he made some troughs out of basswood. He cut down some trees, sawed the trunks in sections about two feet long, split them in half, and then, with a great deal of work, hollowed out these pieces, thus making the troughs in which to collect the sap. The spouts were made of sumac branches about 16 inches long.

He began operations in a grove of maple trees about the middle of March and finished the second week in April, and in that time with this crude equipment made 60 pounds of sugar and 4½ gallons of syrup. The boy's father bought part of his products, giving him a pig as payment, and now through the club work the young man has started in another branch of agriculture.

"Cascarets" if Sick or Bilious

Tonight sure! Let a pleasant, harmless Cascaret work while you sleep and have your liver active, head clear, stomach sweet and bowels moving regular by morning. No griping or inconvenience. 10, 25 or 50 cent boxes. Children love this candy cathartic too.

DUST BATHS FOR HENS.

Poultry Want This Daily "Luxury" In Cold Weather.

The importance of the dust bath for laying hens must not be overlooked when making preparations for the winter care of the flock. Their morning dust bath is necessary if they are to maintain the best of health and produce a maximum number of eggs. It not only furnishes an effective means of ridding the fowl of lice and mites if any have gotten upon her body from the roosts during the night, but opens up the pores of the skin and frees it from dirt and scales.

It must be remembered that during the winter months when the ground is frozen hard, the hens will be unable to search out their dusting places, as they are accustomed to doing in the summer, even though allowed considerable range. Then, too, they must spend considerable time in the yards. When this is the case, they feel the need of the dust bath and will try to make one in some corner of the yard. Frequently the only available place is where there are droppings and feed litter. To avoid this, we find it better to provide a regular dust bath in a sheltered corner of the pen. Boxes can be used where no other place is to be had. It should be sufficiently above the floor so nothing from the floor will become mixed with the contents of the bath.

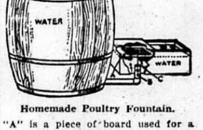
Road dust furnishes the most available material for the winter dust bath. It is fine and dry. A barrel or more, depending upon the number of hens in the flock, should be scraped up from the road in the fall and set aside for winter use. When placed in the dust boxes it is a good plan to sift in some fine coal ashes and about a tablespoonful of sulphur. The dust boxes should be roomy and filled with dust several inches deep so the hen will have plenty of dusting material without scratching upon either the sides or bottom of the box.

Some poultrymen do not like to feed beef scrap but we have found it valuable in filling the egg basket. One breeder who said beef scrap was no good, immediately followed with this remark: "Of course, I am only breeding exhibition stock and only wish to get eggs in the spring when I can sell them for $5 per setting." Of course, the eggs he obtained were better for hatching if the hens had not laid during the winter. However, the farmer who wishes to obtain winter eggs wil find that beef scrap is valuable in the ration.

It cannot be claimed that the co-operative live stock shipping association has reached a point of efficiency that could be desired, but that on the average it is bringing better returns to the producer is generally conceded. —H. W. Mumford at the Marketing Conference at Chicago.

Barrel Fountain Is Handy.

The diagram shown is of a homemade poultry fountain. The cistern is a common barrel that is watertight, connected to a drinking tank by a piece of pipe with one elbow as shown, says a writer in the Farmer. A big washer or something else of that shape is fastened on the end of the pipe at "C" in order to make a sort of rim on the inside of the pipe.



Homemade Poultry Fountain.

"A" is a piece of board used for a float and connected to plunger, "B," by means of a wire. This makes a self-locking valve so that the water will flow in until the tank gets full when the float pulls the plunger up against the rim on the inside of the pipe and shuts off the water which flows in again as the water is consumed. It is well to have the part of the tank where the valve is boxed off by itself with a lid over to keep the poultry from meddling with the valve. This outfit will save a lot of work and also insure a constant supply of fresh water if the cistern is kept replenished with a couple of pails of water once in awhile, according to the number of chickens.

Tuberculosis of Chickens.

Dr. C. P. Fitch, chief of the division of veterinary medicine at the Minnesota College of Agriculture, states that science has shown that tuberculosis may be transmitted by swine to poultry and vice versa.

"Tuberculosis in poultry is a common disease," he says, "and it causes heavy losses. Fowls affected with it become lame, their combs lose their luster, and their flesh falls away. There is a generally rundown condition. Tuberculosis can be controlled by the removal of infected birds and by a thorough cleaning up of their quarters. The disease cannot as a rule be transmitted through the eggs. Its introduction can be traced usually to infected fowls."

Soil Needs Phosphoric Acid.

Most of us can safely conclude that our soils need phosphoric acid, and acid rock is our source of supply, and the amount per acre each farmer must work out for himself. If there are soils on his farm in which very large quantities of animal manures are used he might find that raw rock would give appreciable returns. Hokins in Illinois did notable work with raw rock and demonstrated it worth while on the prairie soils of his state.

A pot of parsley set in a sunny window not only adds cheer to the room, but is useful for garnishing and flavoring during the winter.

GOOD EYE SIGHT

One of the greatest blessings, but so few possess it.

Thousands are wearing Smith's correctly fitted spectacles and enjoy the greatest comfort — free from headaches and eye strain.

No occasion to go out of town for your eye examinations.

All optical defects fitted at Smith's Optical Department.

Also new lenses made and all repairs on shortest notice.

Have your eyes properly fitted by

F. W. Smith & Bro.

The old reliable Napanee Jewellery Store
Established 50 years.

Plain Talks - No. 4

BEATING THE DEVIL.

If you wish for a job that's worth notice
And one that will stand any test ;
To the Hospital bring your old footwear,
For our work is all of the best.
We do work for rich or for poor,
And favors to no man we give ;
But we satisfy one like another,
Our motto is "Live and let live."
Our leather is good and prices right,
And we'll treat you as a friend ;
For we need you, as you need us,
And we are here your (soles) to mend.

Dear People :

Again we take pleasure in having a little chat with you. In the first place we wish to thank you for past favors for we are certainly making new friends and sticking to the old ones. We must tell you the secret of our success is unequalled, as also is our material. We keep good leather, and good leather keeps us. Hand sewn work is our specialty and we never neglect to supervise all jobs and advise you as to what is the proper way they should be fixed for we have had years of practical experience and on any subjects pertaining to footwear, we can and will give you our advice freely. We also sharpen skates and keep a good supply of skate straps. Try us for the best brand of shoepacks in town, also for Polishes, Laces and Insoles. We buy and sell second hand boots.

Boot & Shoe Hospital
Opposite Royal Hotel

NEW LOCATION

F. S. SCOTT'S BARBER SHOP

Is now located on John Street, and we assure you of courteous attention.

SHOE - SHINE - PARLOR
with special accommodation for ladies.

CIGARS, CIGARETTES, PIPES, TOBACCOS.

We do Amateur Photographic Work. Films may be left at shop, or F. S. Scott's residence.

La France
Beauty Lotion

Gives the complexion an extraordinary smoothness,—freshness—and clearness in 4 weeks.

Money refunded if it does not.

For sale at

Hooper's Drug Store

Mitts & Gloves at Special Prices.

Boys' Pigskin, faced or split Horsehide Mitts, warm knit wrist all sizes.
Special 50c.

Men's split Horsehide or Pigskin faced comfort Mitts, lined and knit wrists. Splendid for rough work.
Special 75c.

Men's Fine Gloves in Tan, Brown or Grey Suede, unusual values at
$1.75, 2.00, 2.50

Men's Fine Suede Mitts, with elastic cuff, Grey or Brown
Special $2.00

Drop in and look over the Biggest Mitt Stock in Town.

The Haines Shoe Houses

Cross Cut Saws and Axes at DAVY & ALLISON'S.

The devotees of Golf in Napanee have had their first game of this season.

Mr. W. J. Jewell adjusted the fire loss at the Merchants Bank last week.

Go to Mrs. Holmes, Adelphi street, for dressmaking. Children's clothes a specialty. 16-b

Plenty of fresh fish, White fish, Salmon, Pickerel, Halibut and Oysters at FRANK H. PERRY'S. 13-a

The owners of small boats are all busy painting and overhauling their craft to be ready for the boating season.

Mr. W. J. Jewell has secured the contract for repairing the damages done to the Merchants Bank in the recent fire.

If you require real Horse Powders, go to Knight's. They are made on the premises from an Old Country recipe. 13-c

A large party of friends enjoyed a birthday party at the home of Mrs. Homer Miles, Newburgh road, on Tuesday evening of last week.

The artists who were here for the Ladies' Musical Concert last week, were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Herrington, Mrs. Geo. Gibbard and Dr. and Mrs. Cameron Wilson.

The marriage is announced at Newburgh, of Miss Jean C. Mitchell, Whitby, to G. Glen Stonehouse, farmer, Kingsford, Sask. Miss Mitchell is an only sister of Miss Margaret Mitchell, principal of the Newburgh public school.

A quiet wedding of interest to the young people of Napanee occurred at Kingston, on Monday, when Miss Margaret McMillan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert McMillan, was married to Lieut. W. H. Roe, D.C.M., of Havelock. The young couple are taking a wedding trip to Toronto, Rochester and Cleveland.

On Friday the remains of the late Albert N. Jewell, a former resident of Napanee, who died in Toronto on Tuesday last, after but a couple of day's illness, were brought to Napanee for burial and the funeral took place from the G. T. R. station on the arrival of the remains. Deceased was well-known in Napanee some years ago. He leaves a widow but no children. Geo. A. Blewitt is a brother-in-law.

F. A. Perry, Napanee, who purchased the building on the Deseronto steamship wharf, has begun tearing down the buildings. Mr. Perry has a plan to make the wharf, or part of it, the distributing point for the district for hay, grain, feed, coal, etc. Chutes would be installed, a coal hoist put up for unloading boats from Oswego and other points, and fuel would be loaded on cars here for all outside points.—Whig.

Mrs. Allen, widow of the late Bryce Allen, a well-known resident of Napanee, passed away on Monday, of last week, at Kingston General Hospital. The remains were brought to Napanee and the funeral took place on Friday last from Messrs. Hambly & Ming's undertaking rooms, to Riverside cemetery. Her husband died about a year ago. Three children survive, Mr. John Allen, Winnipeg, Mr. William Allen, Kingston, and Mrs. John Rowe, Elmira, N. Y.

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WHAT THE RED CROSS IS DOING.

When the war ended it was generally supposed that the Red Cross, which had performed such valuable services, would suspend its activities. This had been done after the Boer war.

But in the great war, owing to the vast numbers of men called to arms, a startling fact had been discovered. It was found that in all countries the percentage of sound, healthy persons was surprisingly low. In Canada, for instance, out of the 361,605 draftees under the Military Service Act, the medical examination showed 181,229 of them, or about one-half, physically unfit for full service in the field. This was not a condition peculiar to Canada. Under the draft iin the United States, and not in one part of the republic, but all across it, the showing was as bad as in Canada or even worse. In the last twelve months of the war the number of men called to the colors in Great Britain was 2,425,184. The medical examinations showed that of every nine of these men, three were fit and healthy, two were in infirm health, three might be described as physical wrecks, and one as a chronic invalid. The same conditions prevailed in other countries.

This does not mean that the health of mankind is poorer than in previous generations. It means that owing to the medical examinations made during the war the nations know more about the average health of men than was ever known before.

It was found that a great deal of this ill-health was unnecessary, and therefore a reproach to civilized countries. Most of it was due to the neglect of health, poor nutrition, bad personal hygiene and unsanitary conditions of working and living.

The governments of Great Britain, France, the United States, Italy and Japan agreed upon a peace time movement in the interests of good health. A conference was held at Cannes, and as a result, later, at Versailles, the five great powers and other nations agreed to include in the covenant of the League of Nations provision for a league of Red Cross societies to carry on a work of general health reform.

On Thursday afternoon, March 3rd, the Governor-General delivered an address at the annual meeting in Toronto of the Canadian Red Cross Society, in connection with the national crusade for good health which is being launched in this and many other countries.

It is a great work—so great a work, in fact, that we do not hesitate to say that there is no other to equal it. The health of mankind is a supreme interest. There are epidemics to be fought, there is the white plague and there is cancer to be dealt with, and, on a broader scale still, there is world intelligence to be organized so that there will be at least health for the healthy—that is to say, for those who ought to be sound and well but are not.

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Sap Buckets, Sap Pans, Spoiles. Get your supply now. DAVY & ALLISON. 15-b

PERSONALS

Mrs. W. K. Pruyn has returned from Toronto.

Mrs. L. Johnston spent a few days last week in Toronto.

Mrs. (Dr.) Benson is in Kingston Hospital for treatment.

Miss Bernice Woods, Picton, is the guest of Mrs. Ivan Spencer.

Mrs. McCauley, Belleville is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Davy.

Mr. Jacob Bell, Hamilton, is spending a few days in Napanee.

Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Spencer spent last week with friends in Picton.

Mrs. Roy Moore and children, spent a few days last week in Deseronto.

Mrs. W. R. Lott and Mrs. C. A. Wiseman spent last Wednesday in Belleville.

Mrs. D. Andrews has purchased one of Mr. Loucks' houses on Robert street.

Mr. C. A. Wiseman is attending the Auto Dealers Convention in Toronto this week.

Mr. Roy Moore has purchased the frame house on the corner of Robert and Mill streets.

Miss Hazel Roblin was in Kingston one day last week for an operation on her throat.

Mr. Albert McCracken, Toronto, and Mr. Sam Wilson, Trenton, are visiting friends at Roblin.

Mr. Fred McGuin is taking a short course in butter making at the Kingston Dairy School.

Mr. and Mrs. Mark Pizzariello and two children, Orangeville, spent last week with friends in Napanee.

Mrs. John Rowe, Elmira, N. Y., was in Napanee last week attending the funeral of her mother, the late Mrs. Bryce Allen.

Mrs. Ida Ketcheson, who has been spending six weeks with her sisters, the Misses VanSlyck, has returned to Toronto.

Mrs. A. W. Grange and daughter, Miss Helen, are spending a couple of months with Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Grange, London.

Mrs. A. R. Downer has received the general service silver medal awarded to her son, Pte. G. Minchinton, who was killed at Paschendale, Nov. 10th, 1917.

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MARRIAGES

Roe—McMillan—At Kingston, on Monday, March 14th, 1921, by Rev. W. Taylor Lale, Margaret L., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert McMillan, Napanee, to Lieut. W. H. Roe, D.C.M., Havelock.

Wood—Cummings—At Napanee, on Wednesday, March 9th, 1921, by Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M. A., Gussie Wood, of the Township of Kaladar, to Elsie Cummings, of the county of Frontenac.

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DEATHS

Allen—At Kingston General Hospital, on Monday, March 7th, 1921, Mrs. Bryce Allen.

Hawley—At Marlbank, on Wednesday, March 2nd, 1921, Amanda Knight, wife of Mr. Dyer Hawley, aged 90 years and 7 months. Deceased was a sister of Mr. Alf. Knight, and mother of Mrs. E. R. Sills, Thomas street.

Jewell—At Toronto, on Tuesday, March 8th, 1921, Albert N. Jewell, formerly of Napanee.

McGreer—At Richmond, on Monday, March 14th, 1921, Gilbert McGreer, aged 75 years, 2 months.

McQuaig—At Richmond, on Tuesday, March 15th, 1921, Malcolm McQuaig, aged 25 years, 11 months.

Whiteman—Ae Tyendinaga, on Tuesday, March 8th, 1921, Mrs. William Whiteman, aged 59 years, 3 months.

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DENBGH.

Mr. Chas Both has arrived home from a business trip to Toronto and Mr. Wm. John from a similar excursion to New Ontario. The latter's son, Harry, of Haley Station, who spent a week here, partly on business and partly on a visit to relatives, has returned to his present home.

Mrs. (Dr.) J. Adams, who did not enjoy very good health for some time and was for a couple of weeks in Kingston for special treatment has arrived home again considerably improved.

Albert Wienecks, who was taken very sick while employed in Rochester, N.Y., has also arrived home nearly his old self again.

Mrs. J. Pettifer, who was for several weeks very low with pneumonia and other ailments, is also reported to be on the mend. Her daughters, Mrs. F. Stein, and Miss Bernice Pettifer, of Tweed, have been with her and are attending to her.

Mr. Emil Warlich and his son, Albert, former Denbigh citizens, now engaged successfuly with farming in Sebastopol township, Co. of Renfrew, spent a few days here visiting relatives and former neighbors.

Mr. Robert Jackson, who was employed at Point Anne has arrived again at his present home here.

A very successful concert and box social was held last Friday evening in C. Both's hall. The proceeds, about $80.00, will chiefly be used for improvements and equipment for School Section No. Seven.

Mr. and Mrs. Norris Ready, who enjoyed their honeymoon with their relatives here, left for their future permanent home at Webb, Sask., with the best wishes of their numerous relatives, friends and neighbors of this vicinity.

Misses Lilian and Lenora Rodgers have gone to Ottawa, where they intend to enjoy city life for a while.

Miss M. Genrich, of Hardwood Lake, was for a few days a welcome guest at the Denbigh House.

Miss Bertha Stein and Herbert Warlich paid a short visit to friends and relatives at Hardwood Lake.

Mr. George Ball, teacher at Palmer Rapids, spent last weekend and Sunday here with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Ball.

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Muresco has no equal for tinting walls and ceilings. It won't rub off, does not streak and comes in a great variety of beautiful colors. For sale at WALLACE'S.

Spring Opening

—Lovely—

Easter Modes at Robinson's

Our First Formal Presentation of Easter Bonnets, New Spring Styles, Materials and Colorings will be on Friday and Saturday, March 18th and 19th, 1921.

Mannequins will parade for you costumed in Gowns, Suits, Coats, Skirts, and Waists, of newest Spring Styles, a bewitching Eastertide Hat, and suitable accessories will grace every number on our programme.

Mannequins will parade on

FRIDAY AFTERNOON
from 3 to 5 p.m.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON
from 2 to 4 p.m.

leaving you ample time to do your Saturday shopping.

SATURDAY EVENING
from 7.30 to 9 p.m.

CLOSELY ASSOCIATED WITH THIS STYLE REVUE

will be an interesting and instructive display of the new weaves and new colorings in the various lines of

WOOL SUITINGS, DRESS GOODS, SILKS AND LACES

Every department of our store will be specially decorated for this momentous occasion.

FASHION PARADE IS ON THE SECOND FLOOR

Kindly accept this notice as your invitation to be present.

This style show is free to our patrons and we want you all to come.

We are doing our utmost to make things pleasant and comfortable for you.

THE DUTY OF OUR FASHION REVUE is to present to you in the most natural and artistic way the scores of charming versions of Spring Styles in Millinery. Mannequins will promenade wearing Hats suitably designed and created for Suits, Coats, Gowns, and sports wear. Much might be said as to shapes and sizes of Spring Millinery, but with most women its the hat that just seems to look "right all round" that's eventually chosen. From the whole gamut of colors the shades of "Pheasant," "Grey," "Navy," and "Black" stand out most prominently. Fruit, Flowers and Ribbon Trimmings are used separately and collectively in bewitching ways for further adornment. Much brightness is added to Hats this season by the use of irridescent braids in fancy and bugle styles. Veils of every description are shown.

LOVELY EASTER COATS

Spring is synonymous with newness, hence everyone is interested in change of wearing apparel. Spring coats are beautiful and artistic. Indeed it is hard to tell when a coat is a coat because the wrap looms up as a big factor in Coatdom. Sports' models in jaunty lengths are featured, loose back wraps with loose flowing backs and large sleeves are prominently displayed. Shawl and Tuxedo collars vie with those which button snugly, gorgeous embroidery in matching and contrasting shades is abundantly used. Linings are sumptous and serviceable and high above everything is the skilful tailoring which is employed on every garment.

LOVELY EASTER SUITS

In reality they are Spring Suits, we only term them "Easter Suits" because Easter seems to usher in the spring season. They are indeed beautiful and in great variety of styles. The tailored suit is in evidence, the semi-tailord suit is popular, the fancy dress suit, with its embroidery so startling and brilliant, and the box back suit which decidedly belongs to the younger set, are all a part of our spring collection.

Navy Blue again holds first place in the choice of color among twill fabrics as Serge, Gabardine and Tricotine, while among Jersey Cloths the Heather shades are extremely fashionable.

DRESSES ARE DELIGHTFULLY NEW

The Easter dress may be had of numerous materials, but Taffeta in the eyes of Fashion is the correct thing.

This lovely silk is beautifully styled and each gown possesses some interesting style feature which makes it your individual frock.

The fitted basque and the eyelet embroidery work are among the newer features.

Navy, Grey, Peacock, Rookie, Black and Taupe are popular shades.

BLOUSES FOR SPRING AND SUMMER

Our stock includes just those styles for the varied affairs of morning and afternoon wearing.

Tailored and semi-tailored, fancy, two toned and over-blouses are sponsored by fashion.

Georgette and Crepe-de-Chene are the materials used in most cases, but quite occasionally Tricolette and dainty Voiles are chosen by discriminating dressers.

Short, three-quarter and long sleeves are all in vogue.

CORRECT MATERIALS FOR THE NEW SPRING SUIT

Every woman will be interested in our special showing of popular suiting fabrics.

Should you fancy Tricotine the popular colors are Black, Navy, Brown, Beaver.

Then the dependable Serge in all the leading colors are shown.

You will also find Broadcloth, Gabardine, Tricotex, Velour, Tweeds and Homespuns in fashionable colors and at attractive prices.

SILKS IN THE FRONT RANK OF FASHION

All signs point to a successful silk season.

We are prepared to give a wide choice of makes at better prices than usual.

Style points to Taffeta as the big leader. All colors are being shown.

Foulards also rank high in popular opinion.

Then Swiss Satin Duchess is a general favorite this season.

Robinson's silk department is well equipped to satisfy your every silk need.

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